



**Data analysis of the youth and play needs
of children and young people in Manchester**

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About Greater Manchester Poverty Action

Greater Manchester Poverty Action (GMPA) is a not-for-profit organisation based in Greater Manchester that works to address poverty across the city region. We convene and network organisations from across the public, private and VCSE sectors to foster collaboration and innovation and to maximise the impact of efforts to address hardship and deprivation across Greater Manchester. We carry out research and we campaign for changes in policy both locally and nationally so that the structural and systematic causes of poverty are addressed.

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Foreword

Young Manchester is a relatively new charity, though since our launch in November 2017 we've supported over 70 organisations with more than £5m of funding across the city of Manchester. This activity has provided an excellent initial platform for change, however, we want to do much more – provide more support, more funding and build stronger partnerships across Manchester to enable outcomes for children and young people.

Having a strong understanding of the current context for children and young people in the city is critical to helping us, and our partners, make the right decisions including ensuring that we are reaching the right communities in the right ways.

This is why we've commissioned Greater Manchester Poverty Action to review the data we use to inform our assessment of the needs of children and young people, and present the most up-to-date data we have on life for children and young people in the city. This analysis presents some clear challenges, whilst also outlining the opportunities the city holds too – our job is to ensure that all children and young people can access the very best that Manchester has to offer, and that those opportunities are of the highest quality.

Informed by this analysis, and Young Manchester's strategy, we will be delivering a number of programmes of work and grant schemes during 2019/20 and 2020/21. Underpinning this work will be a number of critical principles:

Children and young people's voice – the voices and lived experiences of children and young people will be critical to all of our work, and we prioritise support for organisations which place children and young people at their heart, including supporting high quality social action.

Tackling poverty, inequality and exclusion – our work will seek to challenge and address the direct impact of poverty and inequality, as well as seek to understand and tackle the root causes which keep children, young people and their families in poverty, and continue to create an unequal society.

Our work will also place significant emphasis on inclusion and equity, ensuring that opportunities are accessible to all, no matter the barriers and challenges that they may face.

Quality and impact – we will ensure that our work is making a difference, and work with partners and stakeholders to build our evidence, demonstrate value and champion the impact that youth and play work has on children, young people and communities.

Partnership – we will prioritise collaboration and collective impact, seeking to work with, and build up others, whilst building strong alliances and networks across the city.

This analysis forms part of our ongoing commitment to ensure that our work, and wider work with and for children and young people across Manchester, is informed by their needs. By itself, this data provides only part of a wider picture of the context of children and young people's lives in the city – it cannot, and does not seek to, provide a full picture. It does not reflect the passion, skills and drive of our children and young people, their hopes and dreams, and their ambitions for themselves, their peers and their communities.

Key to ensuring that our work is informed by real need is ensuring that children and young people's voices and lived experiences are prioritised. We will do this through our own work,

ensuring children and young people are directly shaping Young Manchester – this includes informing future funding decisions, shaping where and how investment in the city is made.

We are also supporting our new Young Ambassadors to present their views on Manchester and what they want to see in their city.

Children and young people’s views and experiences will also be a crucial element of all future funding from Young Manchester – funded organisations must demonstrate how they are working with children and young people to ensure that provision meets their needs.

For more information about what Young Manchester is doing, including our current funding opportunities, please visit **youngmanchester.org**

Part one: Introduction

Manchester is a vibrant, globally-connected city. Its population growth is fuelled by one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe and the city's economic potential exceeds that of all other UK city regions.¹ Manchester is also a young and highly diverse city, with over a quarter of the population aged between 0 and 19 and nearly two-thirds of school age children being from a minority ethnic group. A vibrant, growing city creates opportunities for residents to thrive. Yet too many of Manchester's young people are not able to take an active part in the city's prosperity.

To address this, Young Manchester is working with partners and stakeholders to act as a catalyst for radical change. Young Manchester's role is to provide children and young people with increased opportunities in all aspects of their lives by commissioning projects that respond to their ever-changing needs. Young Manchester aims to meet the ambitions that children and young people have for themselves and their communities, and the collective ambition that Manchester has for all children and young people across the city.

As part of this, Young Manchester has recently updated its strategy ('Our Manchester is Young'), covering the 2019 to 2024 period. To help deliver against the strategy, this needs analysis compiles data on the experiences of children and young people across the city.

The data categories identified for analysis have been chosen following a review of Young Manchester's core themes and project assessment criteria. It includes data on poverty and deprivation, marginalisation, education and health outcomes, crime and anti-social behaviour, economic independence and participation.²

The needs analysis will assist Young Manchester with the evidence it needs to understand the current experiences of children and young people in the city and to support the delivery of projects that directly address the challenges children and young people face. As such, the needs analysis should help inform Young Manchester's commissioning decisions. It should also inform additional research and analysis in areas relevant to Young Manchester's work where additional data is required.

The needs analysis has been undertaken by Greater Manchester Poverty Action (GMPA). GMPA works to support efforts to address poverty across the Greater Manchester city region, and has been working closely with a range of stakeholders from across sectors in Manchester to raise the profile of poverty as an issue and to advance efforts to address it. Through its work, Young Manchester both directly addresses the impact of poverty and seeks to tackle the root causes which keep children, young people and their families in poverty.

The necessity for a strong focus on poverty is underlined by the evidence set out in this document. This highlights the extent to which poverty acts as the backdrop to the lives of many of Manchester's children and young people, with 45% of children living below the poverty line.

National poverty data shows that there are a range of factors that can increase the likelihood of children experiencing poverty. These are detailed in part three and include household work status, housing tenure, disability and ethnicity. Manchester City Council's Family

¹ Manchester City Council *State of the city report 2018* Sourced from https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/info/200088/statistics_and_intelligence/7353/state_of_the_city_report_2018/1

² Data is provided at ward level where possible

Poverty Strategy finds that Manchester is home to large numbers of households where these risk factors are present.

Poverty correlates strongly with poor outcomes for children and young people, including many of the indicators detailed in this needs analysis (for example, poor health and educational outcomes).

Poverty also intersects with key characteristics such as ethnicity, with poverty in Manchester concentrated in traditional working class communities and areas where there is a high ethnic minority population. Looked after children, children with special educational needs, young carers and LGBT+ children and young people all face a range of challenges and disadvantages that need to be taken into account in the commissioning, design and delivery of projects and services.

Young Manchester can ensure that the barriers and challenges facing these groups of children and young people can be taken into account in the design and delivery of services. This can help maximise participation rates among these groups and contribute to addressing poor health, education and other outcomes.

Therefore, Young Manchester's focus on voice, poverty, equality and inclusion, quality and partnerships are key foundations for making a real difference in the lives of children and young people in Manchester. Alongside them, partners and all stakeholders across Manchester will work to make sure that Manchester is the best place for children and young people to grow up.

Key findings

The report illustrates that outcomes are improving for children and young people in Manchester against certain indicators, but that high levels of poverty persist and Manchester fares worse than the national average on a number of outcomes (particularly health outcomes). The city is home to large numbers of children and young people who are often marginalised and face a range of multiple disadvantages. Outcomes and experiences vary considerably by ward, particularly in respect of levels of poverty and deprivation and attainment. The key findings are summarised below.

Population

Manchester has a much younger population than England as a whole. Over a quarter of people living in Manchester are between 0 and 19 years of age. Manchester's population has been growing steadily since 2011, from 506,278 to its current figure of 575,419 in 2019. During the same period the number of children and young people age 0-19 increased by 19,687 to 149,097.

Manchester has an ethnically diverse population. In 2018 60.9% (52,465) of school aged children in Manchester were from a minority ethnic group. This is also reflected in the proportion of school aged children whose first language is not English. In 2018 40.9% of school aged children were recorded as having a language other than English, compared to the national average of 21.20%.

The highest percentage of pupils whose first language is not English live in Cheetham (81%), Crumpsall (70.4%), Rusholme (69.3%), Moss Side (68.5%) and Levenshulme (65.16%) wards. Chorlton, Baguely, Brooklands and Woodhouse Park on the other hand represent the lowest proportion of pupils whose first language is not English at 14-15%.

Child poverty and deprivation

Manchester has the 8th highest local authority child poverty rate in the country with 45.5% (63,427) of children in Manchester living below the poverty line in 2017/18. Future projections for UK child poverty rates suggest that it will rise further over the coming years, and areas with already high levels of child poverty, such as Manchester, are likely to see the most significant increases.

Households where the head of the household is aged 16-24 are at greater risk of poverty than those households where the head of the household is older.

Child poverty in Manchester disproportionately affects minority groups and large white working class communities as shown within ethnically diverse wards such as Longsight, Cheetham, Hulme, and Rusholme and traditional white working class areas such as Gorton, Crumpsall, Ardwick, Bradford, Miles Platting & Newton Heath and Ancoats and Clayton.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks Manchester as the 5th most deprived Local Authority area in England. Two in five of the city's low super output areas (small statistical areas) are in the most deprived 10% in the country and Miles Platting & Newton Heath is ranked as the most deprived Ward in Manchester. The most deprived wards in Manchester are located within North and East areas of the city.

Economic independence and status

In 2018 there was a higher percentage of children living in workless households (13.2%) in Manchester than the UK average (10.4%). Both figures have fallen markedly since the aftermath of the financial crash. In 2009 37.2% of children in Manchester were in workless households (16.3% across the UK as a whole).

In March 2019 there were 391 (3.6%) 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). Woodhouse Park (7.6%), Northenden (6.4%) and Fallowfield (5.7%) have the highest proportion of NEET young people while Hulme (5.9%) Longsight (5.6%) and Gorton & Abbey Hey (5.5%) have the highest proportion of young people whose economic activity is not known.

Harphurhey, Moss Side, Mile Platting & Newton Heath, Clayton & Openshaw, Gorton & Abbey Hey and Longsight are home to the highest numbers of young people (aged 16-24) in receipt of out-of-work benefits.

Education

A large proportion of children in Manchester are in receipt of free school meals (FSM) compared to the national average. Almost two thirds of the wards in Manchester have above average rates of pupils on free school meals with Miles Platting & Newton Heath (35.3%) having the highest proportion of primary school pupils on FSM. For secondary schools, Sharston ward (37.4%) has the highest rate of pupils on FSM.

Ward level data on school attendance for 2017/2018 shows that half of Manchester wards are above the national average of 4.2% for primary school absence rates. Secondary school persistent absence shows over one third of wards have a higher rate of persistent absence than both the Manchester and national averages of 13.1% and 13.9% respectively.

Fewer children in Manchester achieve a good level of development by age 5 (67%) than across England as a whole (72%). At Key Stage 2, 62.2% of pupils in Manchester met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined in 2018 (slightly below the national average).

Attainment levels vary considerably across Manchester. For example, the Attainment 8 score for pupils at Key Stage 4 in Didsbury East ward is 58.9 compared to Woodhouse Park ward at 34.9.

The Manchester Attainment 8 score for boys of 40.3% was significantly below the Manchester Attainment 8 for girls of 46.2%. These are both lower than the national average with 41.5% and 49.4 respectively. This showing that girls are continuing with the trend of outperforming boys locally and nationally.

Health

In 2017/18 the rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions amongst young people aged between 0-17 in Manchester was 75.9 per 100,000, which is lower than the national figure of 84.7. The trends for Manchester have improved from previous years. Children aged 11 to 16 years olds are also more likely (11.5%) than 5 to 10 year olds (7.7%) to experience mental health problems.

In recent years, after a period of increase, the hospital admission rates for young people age 10-24 as a result of self-harm has been decreasing. In Manchester the admission rate went down from 369 in 2015/2016 to 294.4 in 2017/2018, which is significantly better than the national average of 430.5 and 421.2 per 100,000.

Manchester has had historically high rates of teenage pregnancy, but that has fallen markedly over the last 10 to 15 years. The under 18 conception rate peaked at 71.9 per 1,000 (15-17year old female population) in 2005 and has fallen since, standing at 23.5 per 1,000 in 2017 (compared to the England wide figure of 32.9).

Just under one in ten (8.9%) of 15 year olds in Manchester report being current smokers, compared to 8.2% in England. 23.9% of 15 year olds in Manchester report trying e-cigarettes, compared to 18.4% in England.

Over four in ten (43.8%) of young people report having ever had an alcoholic drink, compared to 64.3% in the North West and 62.4% in England. More than one in ten (12.7%) of young people in Manchester report having ever tried cannabis, compared to 10.7% in England.

Data from 2017/2018 shows a slight increase in obesity among young children from previous years and that obesity rates in Manchester are higher than the national average (12% for Reception year in Manchester, and 26.3% for year 6, compared to 9.5% and 20.10% respectively across England as a whole).

Anti-social behaviour, crime and youth offending

First time entrants to the youth justice system for children age 10-17 has decreased in Manchester as well as nationally. However, the rates per 100,000 for Manchester have been considerably higher compared to the national average. Figures for 2017 show that the rate of first time entrant to the youth justice system at 427.9 compared to 292.5 in England. This is down from a rate of 520.8 per 100,000 for Manchester from previous year.

The number of young victims of crime in Manchester has increased over the last three years, with around 1,400 more 18-24year old victims of crime in 2018/19 compared to 2016/17. The number of 10-17year old victims of crime increased considerably between 2016/17 and 2017/18, but fell back again between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

There is a slightly higher risk for males aged 10-17 of being a victim of crime compared to females of the same age group. For young people aged 18-24, this is reversed with females being a greater risk than their male counterparts.

Over the last three years the number of victims of hate crimes in Manchester was higher in each of 2017/18 and 2018/19 than in 2016/17 and that this was true for those aged 10-17 as well as those ages 18-24. Race hate accounted for well over half of the hate crime against 10-17 and 18-24 year olds in Manchester in 2018/19.

Marginalised children and young people

Certain groups of children and young people are at greater risk of poor outcomes. This includes Looked after Children, LGBT+ young people, children with special educational needs and young carers.

Manchester has a high number of Looked after Children (104 per 10,000) compared to the national average (64 per 10,000). Although the total number of Looked after Children has reduced in Manchester, from 1,381 in March 2014 to 1,257 in 2018.

For the academic year 2017/2018, in Manchester the proportion of Looked after Children who are on SEN support is 28.9% and those with an statement of SEN or EHC plan is 24.7% compared to 29% and 23.2% respectively in all local authorities in the North West.

In Manchester, 27.4% of children in need are on SEN support and 17.5% of children in need have a statement of SEN or EHC plan. In the North West, 26.0% of Children in Need are on SEN support and 18.1% have a statement of SEN or EHC plan.

The Attainment 8 score for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans was 12.1 score and 25.5 score of pupils on SEN support in Manchester. This compares to a North West average of 12.8 for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 30.7 for pupils on SEN support. For comparison, the Attainment 8 score of pupils with no SEN was 46.5 score in Manchester and 48.0 in the North West.

There is limited data on the experiences of LGBT+ children and young people in Manchester. However national data shows that these groups can face discrimination and a range of challenges. For example, nationally 45% of LGBT+ children and young people say they have experienced harassments or threats and intimidation, 23% have experienced physical assault and 49% said their time at school was affected by discrimination.

Research Study in to the Trans Population of Manchester (2016) found that trans people in Manchester are experiencing particular inequalities in relation to bullying in education, housing and homelessness, poor mental health and general wellbeing and experiencing domestic abuse.

Data from the 2011 Census indicates that there were 1,138 children aged 0-16 living in Manchester who identified themselves as providing some form of unpaid care. This is equivalent to just over 1% of the population in this age group and is similar to the average for England as a whole. Around 11% of these young carers were providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week compared to the England average of 9%. Recent data on the experiences of young carers in Manchester is limited.

Part two: Methodology

This needs analysis covers children and young people aged between 5-24. Therefore, the main focus will be children aged 5-14 (play) and young people aged 13-19 and up to 25 years for those with additional needs (youth). Data by age group is reported differently in different sources and therefore age group breakdowns of the data in this report varies between categories.

The analysis of children and young people's needs in Manchester is a challenging and complex exercise particularly when considering its demographic makeup, such as population size, ethnic diversity, and religion. This is further complicated when analysing the interaction between socially demographic factors such as economic, social and cultural processes which influence and shape an urban population. These interactions inevitably create different groups, neighbourhoods and communities with different, often multi-layered and intertwined needs. Analysis of need can be further skewed when making comparisons of information drawn together, given that it is collected from different data sources along with information that is comprised from a neighbourhood, city-wide, regional and national level.

This needs analysis is primarily based on quantitative data. The data presented is the culmination of secondary research. The data categories included in this report were identified following a review of a previous youth and play provision needs analysis produced by Manchester City Council in 2016, through conversations with the staff team at Young Manchester and through a review of Young Manchester's strategic focus (detailed in 'Our Manchester is Young' - Young Manchester's 2019-2024 strategy).

Analysis has been undertaken at ward level where possible, however in some instances data was not available at that level. The analysis has used the most up-to-date data sources and referenced them accordingly. However, data continually changes meaning data can become redundant quite rapidly. It is therefore important to note that when using the needs analysis to shape and target service delivery, care needs to be taken in ensuring that data is still relevant in supporting decision making processes. It is therefore necessary for Young Manchester to maintain an ongoing awareness of new and updated evidence, alongside referring to this needs analysis.

New electoral ward boundaries came into effect in Manchester in May 2018. Therefore, data by ward in this need analysis reflects both the old and new ward boundaries depending on the time period the data was gathered.

Part three: Poverty risk factors in the UK

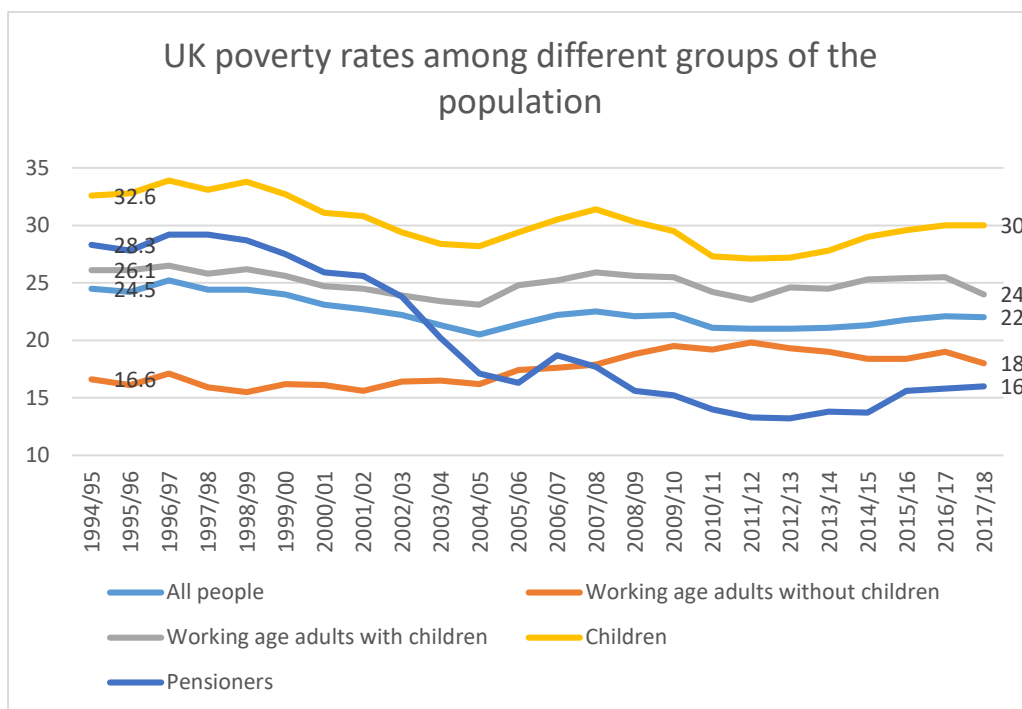
Poverty in the UK is not static. Rates of poverty have varied considerably over recent decades, as have the extent to which different groups of the population are at risk of poverty. Understanding this is important for those commissioning and delivering services and projects that seek to respond to the needs of those on low incomes.

National poverty statistics record poverty rates against a range of characteristics. This data is geographically limited and does not allow analysis at a local authority level. However, this section provides a short overview of the risk of poverty for children and different groups of children at a national level to support Young Manchester’s understanding of poverty risk factors.³

3.1 Child poverty over time

Figure 1 shows trends in child poverty in the UK over time against other groups of the population. Children have remained at higher risk of poverty compared to the rest of the population throughout the time period covered by figure 1. Child poverty fell in the 2000s, but has risen since 2013/14 and is returning to 1990s levels. On the main measure of poverty, 30% of children in the UK are living below the poverty line. Future projections for UK child poverty rates suggest that it will rise further over the coming years, and areas with already high levels of child poverty, such as Manchester, are likely to see the most significant increases.⁴

Figure 1: UK poverty rates overtime across different groups of the population



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

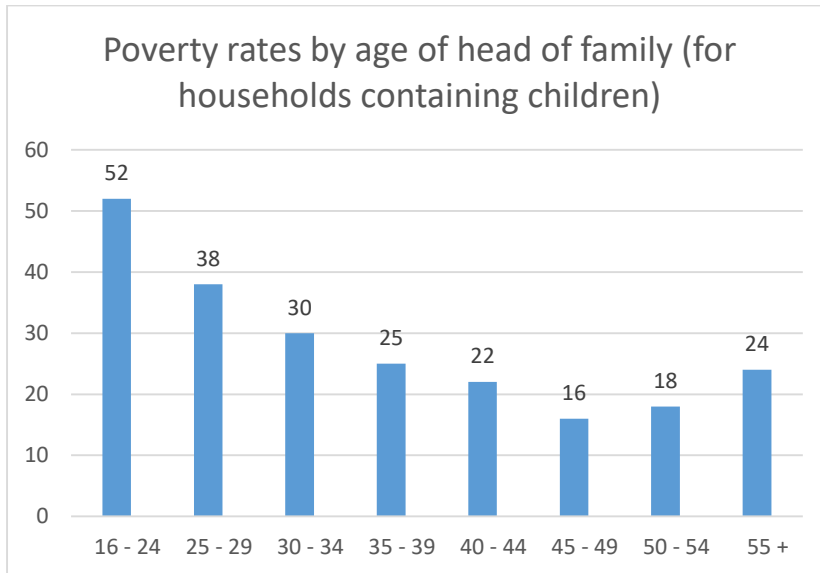
³ All the data in this section looks at poverty when defined as those households with incomes below 60% of the median (the main measure of poverty in the UK and in most developed nations) after housing costs.

⁴ Belfield, C., Cribb, J., Hood, A. and Joyce, R., 2014. Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK. *Institute for Fiscal Studies, London*. Available online at <http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/> [Accessed July 2019].

3.2 Poverty by age of head of household

Figures 2 and 3 show that households where the head of the household is aged 16-24 are at greater risk of poverty than those households where the head of the household is older. For example, over half of households (52%) containing children where the head of the household is aged 16-24 are living in poverty compared to 16% of households where the head of the household is aged 45-49.

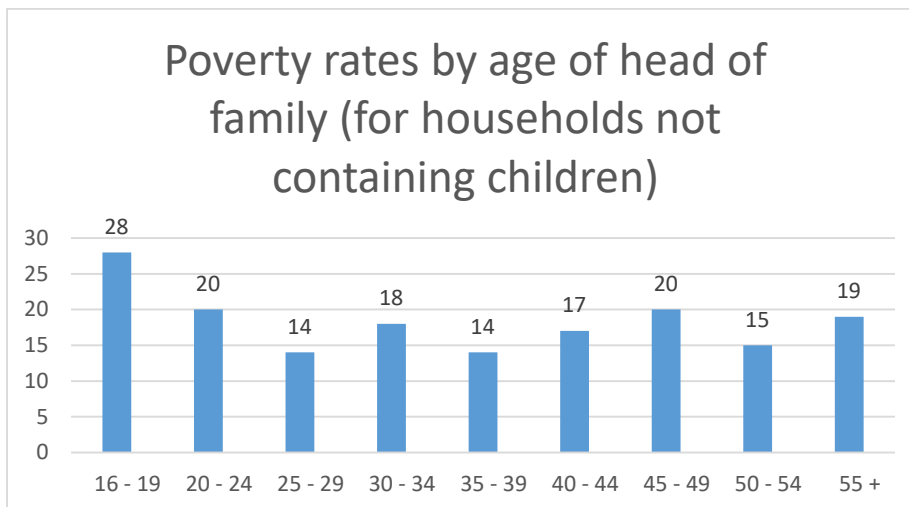
Figure 2: Poverty rates by age of head of the family (households with children)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

Figure 3 shows a similar situation for households not containing children. Households where the head of the household is aged 16-19 or 20-24 have a higher risk of poverty (28% and 20% respectively) than most other age groups.

Figure 3: Poverty rates by age of head of the family (households not containing children)

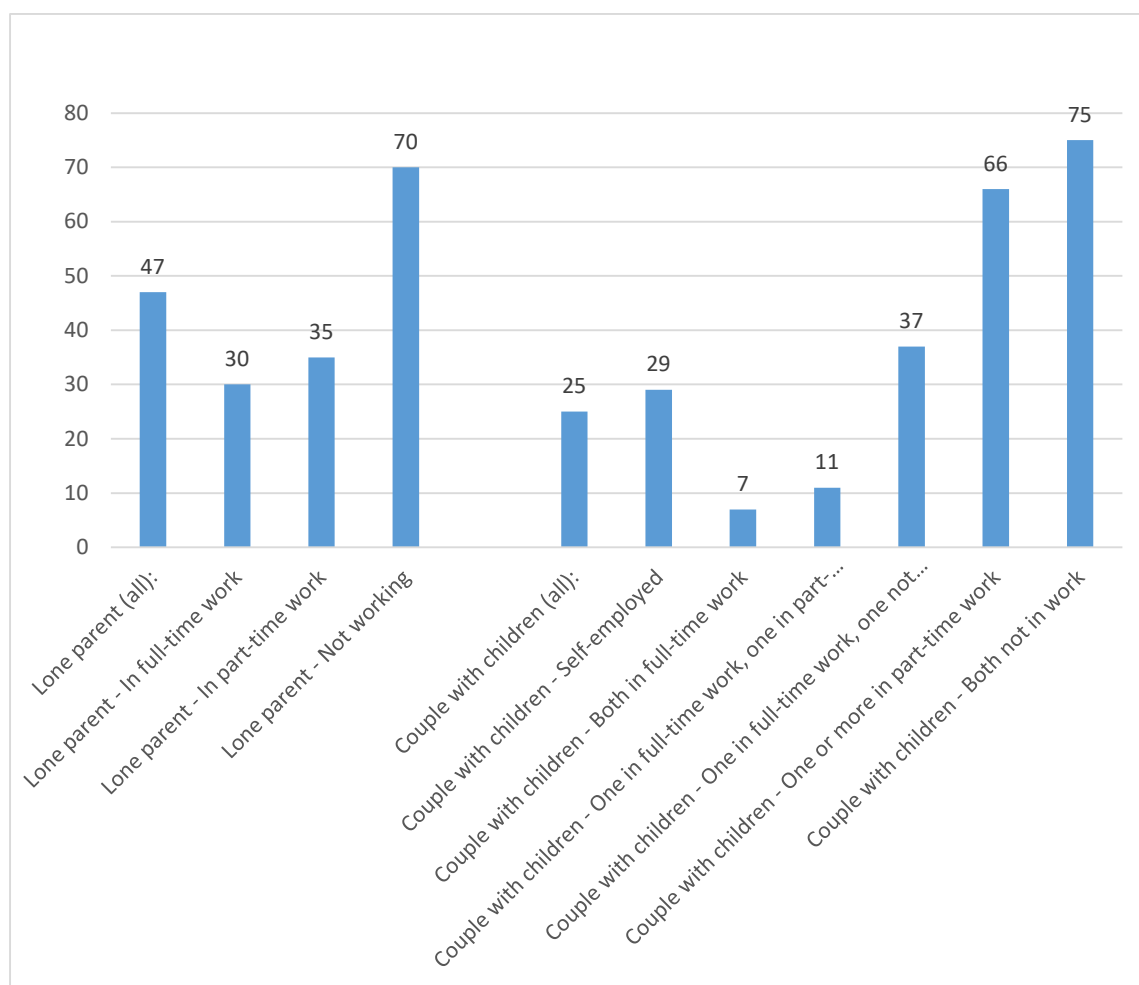


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

3.3 Work status

Lone parent households remain at greater risk of poverty than couple households with children. Figure 4 shows that in 2017/18 just under half of all children living in lone parent families (47%) were in poverty compared to a quarter (25%) of children living in couple families. Work status also plays a part (also shown in figure 4), with households where there is an adult in full time work less likely to be in poverty compared to households where no one is in work. In lone parent households, 30% of children are living in poverty where the parent works full time compared to 70% of children where the parent is not in work. In couple households, just 7% of children are in poverty where both parents are in full time work, and 11% where one parent is in full-time work and one parent is in part-time. This compares to 75% of children living in couple families where no parents are in work.

Figure 4: Poverty rate by lone parent and couple parent households by work status



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

3.4 Disability in the household

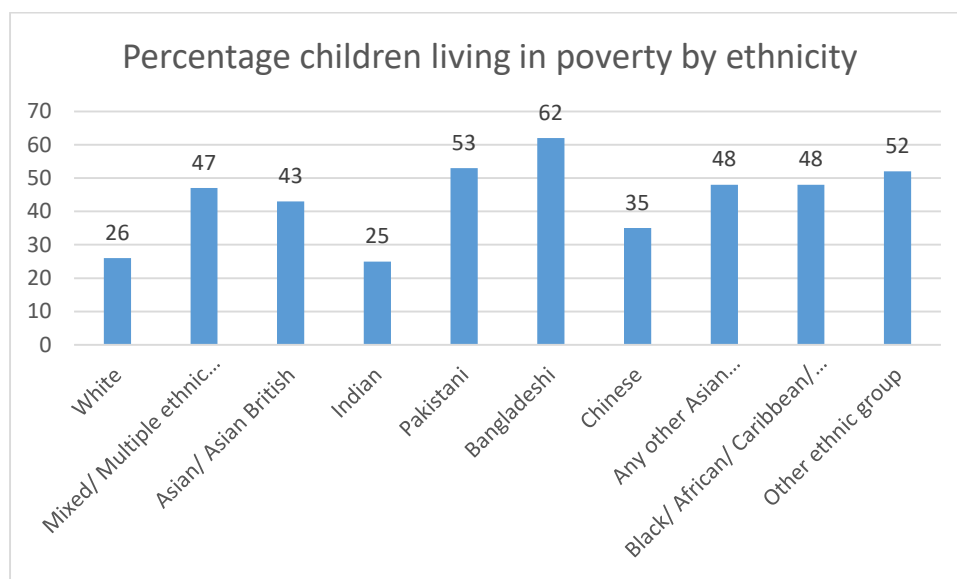
In the UK, households containing at least one disabled person are at greater risk of poverty than households where no one is disabled because disability can restrict the ability of the household to be economically active. Households containing disabled people also tend to

face higher living costs.⁵ Children are at particular risk of poverty if they themselves are disabled or if they have a disabled parent or sibling. A total of 35% of children living in households where there is a disabled person are in poverty, compared to 27% of children where there is no disabled person in the household.

3.5 Ethnicity

Risk of poverty varies by ethnicity as shown in figure 5. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of children living in households that identify as Bangladeshi are living in poverty, compared to just over a quarter of households that identify as white.

Figure 5: Risk of poverty for children by household ethnicity



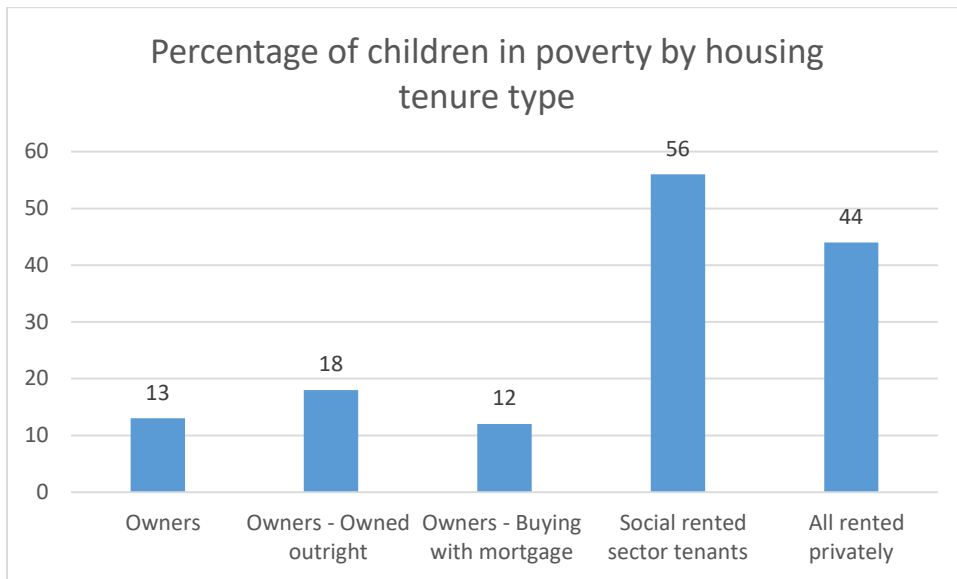
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

3.6 Housing tenure

Children living in rented accommodation (whether privately or socially rented) are at much greater risk of poverty than children living in households that are owner-occupied. Figure 6 shows that 56% of children living in socially rented accommodation and 44% of children living in privately rented accommodation are in poverty, compared to 13% of children living in owner-occupier accommodation.

⁵ See for example: <https://www.scope.org.uk/campaigns/extra-costs/disability-price-tag/>

Figure 6: Risk of poverty for children by housing tenure type lived in



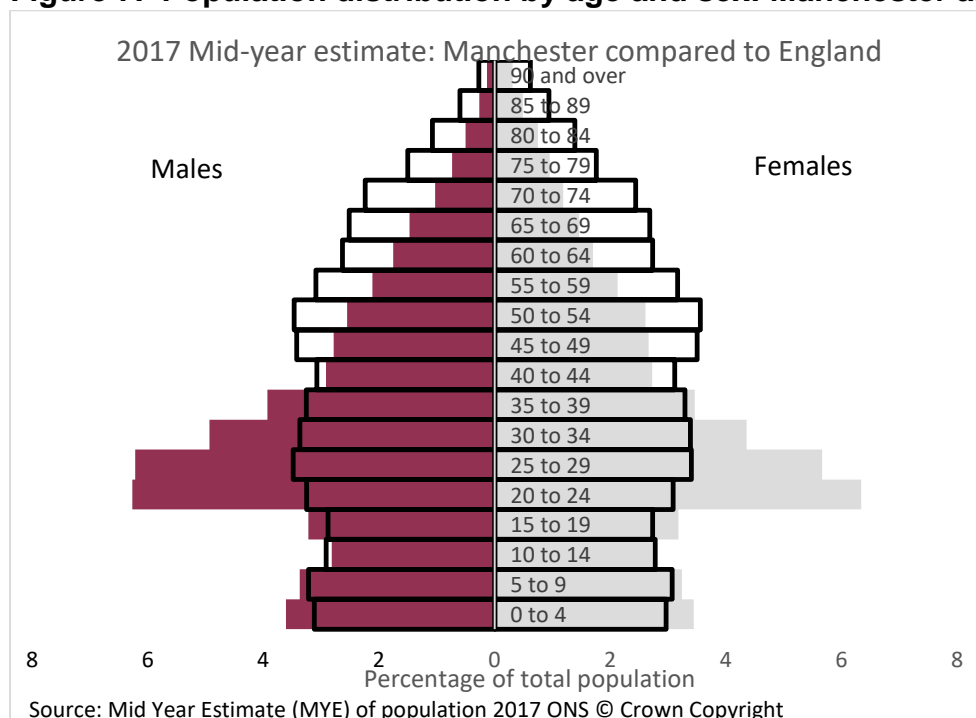
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

Part four: Understanding the youth and play needs of children and young people in Manchester

4.1 Population

Manchester has a growing young population. The population pyramid in Figure 7 shows the 2017 ONS Mid-year estimate of the age population of Manchester compared to England. The graph shows that Manchester has a much younger age population (ages 0-9 and 20-39) than England.⁶

Figure 7. Population distribution by age and sex: Manchester and England



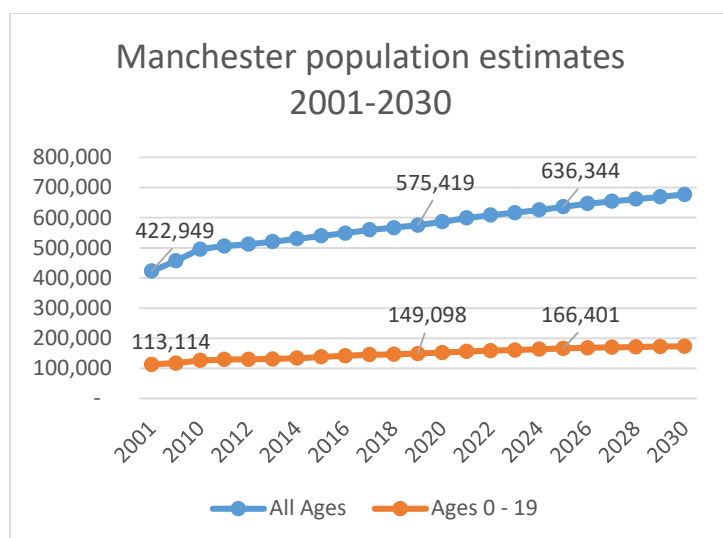
Below are the population estimates for Manchester produced by Manchester City Council.⁷ These estimates are more accurate when looking at Manchester figures only. Figure 8 shows the yearly rates of the total Manchester population for 2001, 2005 and 2010-2030 as well as for children and young people 19 and under. The line graph shows that Manchester's population has been growing steadily since 2011, from 506,278 to its current figure of 575,419 in 2019. This represents an increase of 12.02% or 69,141 over 8 years. During the same period the number of children and young people age 0-19 has increased by 13.2% or 19,687 to its current figure of 149,097 in 2019. By 2025 it's estimated that the overall population increase will decline slightly and only increase 10.4% over the next six years rising the overall Manchester population by 60,925 reaching a total population of 636,344. The child population (age 0-19) is estimated to increase at the same rate for the same period reaching 166,402 in 2025 which is an increase of 17,304 more children and young people. In 2019 children and young people (0-19) represent 25.9% of the total population in Manchester.⁸

⁶ The Subnational Population Projection (SNPP) produced by ONS estimates a much lower figure while, the Manchester City Council Forecasting Model (MCCFM) is more accurate and it's recommended by the MCC to use the MCCFM figures when referring only to the Manchester population. Where national comparison are made, this report will use the ONS estimates.

⁷ Manchester City Council Forecast Model (MCCFM) W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

⁸ Manchester City Council Forecast Model (MCCFM) W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Figure 8: Manchester population estimates 2001-2030



Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

The initial growth in Manchester’s child population was due to the substantial rise in the number of children under the age of four between 2005 and 2008, in particular from the increase in the number of births. This coincided with the rise in immigration from countries that had just joined the EU, such as Poland, as well as from non-EU countries such as Pakistan. Although the level of growth is estimated to have reduced slightly since 2013, preschool numbers have continued to increase because more babies are being born to settled migrants, more young children are joining the city from both the UK and abroad and, while numbers leaving for the rest of the UK are at similar levels to the last decade, fewer children have left to live abroad.⁹ Growth over the last ten years in the number of 0-19 year olds has averaged 2.6% per annum, dropping to 1.5% in 2019.

Cheetham ward has by far the highest number of children with around 7,450 children aged 0 to 16 resident, as shown in Table 2, in part because it is geographically large and a very densely populated ward, with an estimated 26,216 residents. However, children form a greater proportion of the residents in Gorton South and Harpurhey (29.7% and 28.8% respectively) than in Cheetham (28.4%), higher than the Manchester average.¹⁰

Manchester is a diverse city, with a large proportion of the population being from non-white ethnic backgrounds. The 2011 census found the racial and ethnic composition of Manchester was:

- White: 66.7% (59.3% White British, 2.4% White Irish, 0.1% Irish Traveller or Gypsy, 4.9% other white)
- Mixed race: 4.7% (1.8% white and black Caribbean, 0.9% white and black African, 1.0% white and Asian, 1.0% other mixed race)

⁹ Bullen, Elisa (2018) Children in Manchester: A profile of Manchester’s children from birth to 16 year olds supplemented by young adults aged 17 to 19. Manchester City Council, Public Intelligence, PRI Chief Executive’s Department. 47pp.

¹⁰ Data set out in full in: https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4220/public_intelligence_population_publications

- Asian: 17.1% (8.5% Pakistani, 2.7% Chinese, 2.3% Indian, 1.3% Bangladeshi, 2.3% other Asian)
- Black: 8.6% (5.1% African, 1.6% other black)
- 1.9% Arab
- 1.2% other ethnicity.

The ethnic minority population, as measured by non-white residents, increased between 1991 and 2011 by 104,300 in Manchester. Despite this growth, the White British ethnic group, only measured since 2001, remains the largest ethnic group in the city, accounting for 59% of the population.

Pakistani is the largest ethnic minority group in Manchester accounting for 9% of the population. The group is clustered in Longsight and Cheetham. The second largest ethnic minority group in Manchester is African, which has grown fourfold and faster than any other group since 1991. The group is fairly evenly distributed across the city with the largest cluster in Moss Side ward.¹¹

There is greater ethnic diversity among children and young people in Manchester compared to the population as a whole. This is reflected in the school population. In 2018, 60.9% (52,465) of school aged children in Manchester were from a minority ethnic group.¹² This is also reflected in the proportion of school aged children whose first language is not English. In Manchester, for 2018, 40.9% of school aged children were recorded as having a language other than English, compared to the national average of 21.20% (see section 4.4i for further information).

4.2 Poverty and deprivation

Many young people in Manchester face social and economic deprivation and inequality which can have a devastating impact upon their day-to-day experiences as well as their future life chances. The high levels of poverty and deprivation in Manchester mean that poverty is a central consideration for those developing and delivering services and projects in the community.

4.2i Local child poverty figures

Manchester has the 8th highest local authority child poverty rate in the country with 45.5% (63,427) of children in Manchester living below the poverty line in 2017/18 (when measured after housing costs).¹³ Manchester has the highest absolute number of children living in poverty at 63,427. In comparison, Tower Hamlet has the highest proportion of children in poverty (56.7%) affecting approximately 42,775 children. Child poverty in Manchester increased by 2.7% after housing costs and by 4.5% before housing costs between 2016/17 and 2017/18.¹⁴

Manchester has a number of nationally identified risk factors associated with child poverty (see part three). These can be determined as low pay, worklessness, family size and

¹¹ The above is taken from the following University of Manchester briefing: <http://hummedia.manchester.ac.uk/institutes/code/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/geographies-of-diversity-in-manchester.pdf>

¹² Public Health England, *Manchester Child Health Profile*, March 2017

¹³ <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/child-poverty-indicators-2019-report-to-ecp-1.pdf>

¹⁴ Stone, J. and Hirsh, D. (2019) [Local indicators of child poverty, 2017/18: Summary of estimates of child poverty in small areas of Great Britain, 2017/18](#). Centre for Research in Social Policy (Loughborough University) & End Child Poverty. 10pp.

composition, children with disabilities and additional needs and ethnicity.¹⁵ Manchester has the second highest child poverty rate in the North West. Table 1 shows the top 10 LAs in the North West with the highest percentage of children living in poverty after housing costs.

Table 1: The top North West local authorities with highest percentage of children living in poverty 2017/18 (after housing)

Local Authority	After Housing
Blackburn with Darwen	47%
Manchester	45%
Pendle	45%
Hyndburn	41%
Oldham	40%
Rochdale	40%
Burnley	40%
Salford	39%
Blackpool	38%
Preston	38%

Source: *End Child Poverty (2019) Local indicators of child poverty, 2017/18.*

A breakdown by wards in Manchester shows stark differences in child poverty levels across the city. Table 2 (below) shows the percentage of Manchester wards with children living in poverty (after housing) for 2017/18. Only Didsbury West, Didsbury East and Chorlton wards have child poverty rates below the UK rate.

Child poverty in Manchester disproportionately affects minority groups and large white working class communities as shown within ethnically diverse wards such as Longsight, Cheetham, Hulme, and Rusholme and traditional white working class areas such as Gorton, Crumpsall, Ardwick, Bradford Miles Platting & Newton Heath and Ancoats and Clayton. All of these wards are in the top 10 most deprived wards in the city. There has not been much change over time in terms of the wards with the highest percentage of child poverty.¹⁶

Table 2: Percentage of children living in poverty in Manchester by ward (2017/2018)*

Above Manchester Average (45.4%)		Below Manchester Average	
Longsight	59.5%	Sharston	44%
Cheetham	57.8%	Charlestown	43.2%
Hulme	56.7%	Moston	43.1%
Gorton South	55.9%	Old Moat	42.7%
Rusholme	54.4%	Burnage	42.2%
Crumpsall	54.1%	Woodhouse	
Ardwick	54.1%	Park	41.8%
Bradford	52.1%	Baguley	40.6%
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	52.0%	City Centre	39.2%
		Brooklands	36.9%

¹⁵ See: https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/6929/family_poverty_strategy_2017-22

¹⁶ See previous versions of End Child Poverty's local child poverty research.



Gorton North	50.5%	Whalley Range	36.6%
Ancoats and Clayton	50.0%	Northenden	35.7%
Levenshulme	48.2%	Chorlton Park	33.4%
Moss Side	47.0%	UK	30%
Fallowfield	47.0%	Didsbury West	28.4%
Harpurhey	46.4%	Didsbury East	24.5%
Higher Blackley	46.3%	Chorlton	23.60%
Withington	45.6%		

Source: End Child Poverty (2019) Local child poverty figures 2017/18

4.2ii Low income households

In addition to End Child Poverty's local child poverty figures, it is possible to look at the numbers of children living in low income households using data from HMRC. This is not as up-to date, but is another means of ranking wards. Table 3 shows the proportion of children (0-17) in low income families in receipt of CTC (less than 60% median income) or IS and JSA for August 2016. The table gives the counts as well as the percentage of families within wards and is ranked by percentage.¹⁷

Table 3: Proportion of children in low income families in August 2016 by wards in Manchester

Moss Side	2,293	38.5	Woodhouse Park	1,089	26.9
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	1,780	36	Whalley Range	982	26.1
Ardwick	1,406	35.4	Northenden	1,006	25.7
Harpurhey	2,018	34.6	Baguley	1,015	24.8
Clayton & Openshaw	1,810	32.4	Burnage	1,250	24.3
Hulme	747	32.3	Crumpsall	1,201	23.7
Fallowfield	752	32.2	Levenshulme	1,345	23.7
Ancoats & Beswick	629	31.9	Withington	424	23
Gorton & Abbey Hey	1,733	31.5	Chorlton Park	849	21.9
Rusholme	1,022	31.5	Deansgate	74	21.8
Old Moat	824	31.3	Brooklands	718	21
Charlestown	1,362	29.4	Didsbury East	302	10.9
Longsight	2,014	29.2	Piccadilly	13	7.5
Sharston	1,262	29.1	Chorlton	165	6.7
Cheetham	1,705	28.6	Didsbury West	120	6.5
Moston	1,354	27.8	Manchester	34,500	27.8
Higher Blackley	1,233	27.5	England	1,974,035	17

Source: MCC Public Intelligence, PRI (2018), based on HMRC data.

In August 2016, 34,500 children in low income families (those who had less than 60% median income) and received Child Tax Credit (CTC,) or Income Support (IS) and JSA (Job Seekers Allowance). This represents a proportion of 27.8% compared to the national

¹⁷ These figures are based on the data from HMRC, provided by MCC Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

average of 17%. Moss Side (38.5%) has the highest proportion of children in low income families, with 2,293 children.

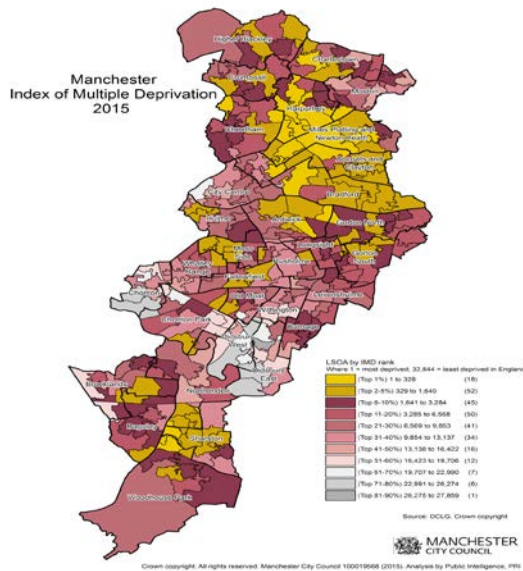
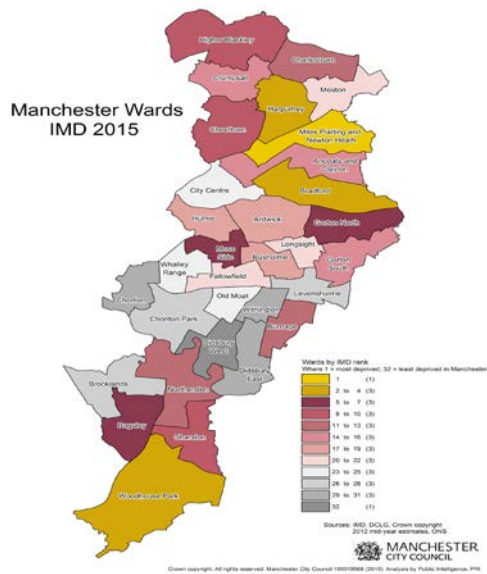
4.2iii Indices of deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are relative measures of multiple deprivation at the small area level (Lower Super Output Areas). The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the Indices is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is a measure of multiple deprivation based on combining together seven distinct domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services Living Environment Deprivation.

The maps below show the levels of deprivation in Manchester at Ward level and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in which deprivation is concentrated.

Figure 9: Maps showing the index of multiple deprivation ranking by ward and lower super output area in Manchester



IMD 2015 ranks Manchester as the 5th most deprived Local Authority area in England. This is a slight improvement from IMD 2010 where Manchester was ranked 4th. 40.8% of the city's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in the country and Miles Platting and Newton Heath is ranked as the most deprived Ward in Manchester and is in the top 100 of the most deprived LSOA areas in England. 18 other LSOA's within Manchester are within the top 1% of the most deprived in England.¹⁸

Manchester's 10 most deprived Wards are ranked as follows:

- 1) Miles Platting and Newton Heath
- 2) Harpurhey
- 3) Bradford
- 4) Gorton North
- 5) Ancoats and Clayton
- 6) Moss Side
- 7) Woodhouse Park
- 8) Charlestown

¹⁸ Manchester City Council, *Indices of Deprivation, 2015*

- 9) Sharston
- 10) Higher Blackley

Significantly, the most deprived wards in Manchester are located within North and East areas of the city with seven wards ranked within the top 10 most deprived wards.

4.3 Economic status and independence

In addition to poverty and deprivation data, it is possible to look at the employment status of households containing children as well as whether young people are in employment, education or training, to understand the economic status of children and extent to which young people are economically active.

4.3i Economic status of households containing children

Policymakers in Manchester have long focussed on unemployment and long-term and intergenerational worklessness as a key barrier to efforts to tackle poverty and deprivation. However, as with other parts of the country, recent record high employment rates and record low unemployment rates have highlighted the extent to which employment isn't always an effective route out of poverty. Nationally two-thirds of children living in poverty are in households where at least one adult is in work.¹⁹ That said, children in workless households remain at greater risk of poverty than children in households where at least one adult is in work.²⁰

In 2018 there was a higher percentage of children living in workless households (13.2%) in Manchester than the UK average (10.4%). Both figures have fallen markedly since the aftermath of the financial crash. In 2009, 37.2% of children in Manchester were in workless households (with the UK figure standing at 16.3%).²¹

4.3ii Unemployment rate

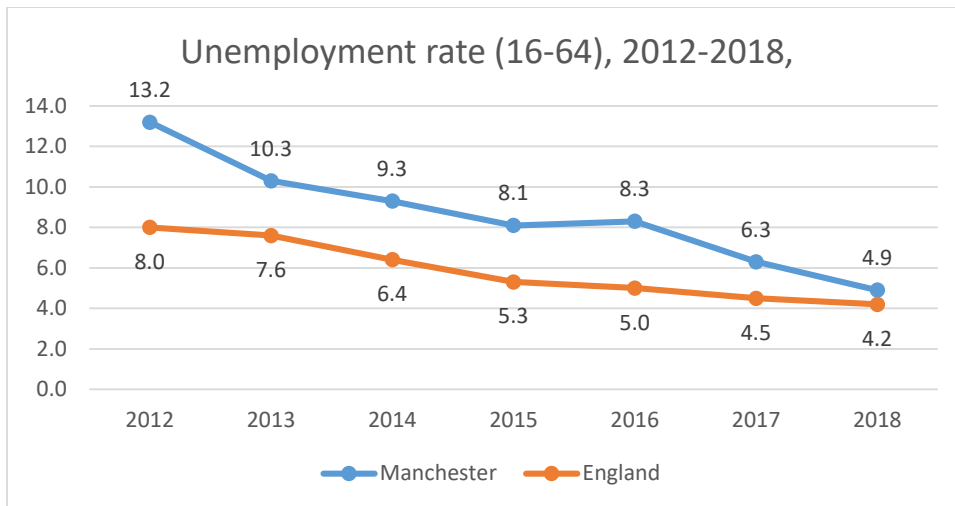
The unemployment rate in Manchester and England for people age 16-64 has been declining since it reached a peak in 2012 with 13.2% and 8% respectively. The latest annual figures in Manchester for people aged 16 -64 between January 2018 to December 2018 was 4.9%, showing the gap between Manchester and England (4.2%) is getting much smaller.

Figure 10: Unemployment rate of people age 16-64, 2012-2018

¹⁹ Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

²⁰ Department for Work and Pensions, March 2019, *Households below average income: 1994/95 to 2017/18*

²¹ Office for National Statistics: Children by combined economic activity status of household2 members: Jan-Dec 2009 and Jan-Dec 2019 (exc. Student Households).



Source: APS data from Nomis, ONS Copyright, downloaded 11 June 2019

Further detailed information for specific youth fund age ranges is shown in the Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) section below.

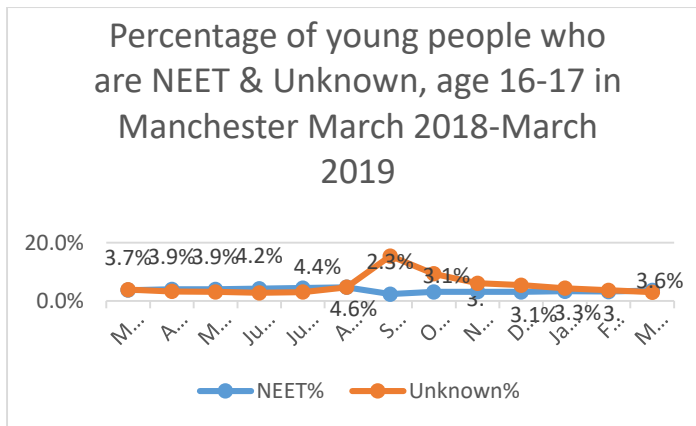
4.3iii Young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Young people who are not in education, employment and training (NEET) are more likely to be experiencing poverty and poor outcomes, and more likely to experience poverty later in adult life.

Figure 11 shows the overall percentage of young people who are NEET and Unknown age 16-17 in Manchester from March 2018 to March 2019. The monthly trend line shows that the rate of young people registered as NEET decreases in September sharply from 4.6% in August 2018 to 2.3% in September 2018 and increases thereafter slowly until 3.6% in March 2019. A comparison with previous years shows similar trends in terms of peaks. In addition to young people who are NEET, a relatively large proportion of young people are 'unknown' which means they are neither registered as NEET, nor have a known employment, education or training status. Their figures peaked at 17.7% (1656) in September. This means that at the beginning of the academic year, there were 1,656 young people in Manchester of whom there was no formal information available about their economic activity.

The latest figures for March 2019 shows that there were 391 young people who are NEET in Manchester between the academic ages of 16-17, which represents 3.6% of the cohort. This is a slight increase from the previous year by 1% in March 2018.

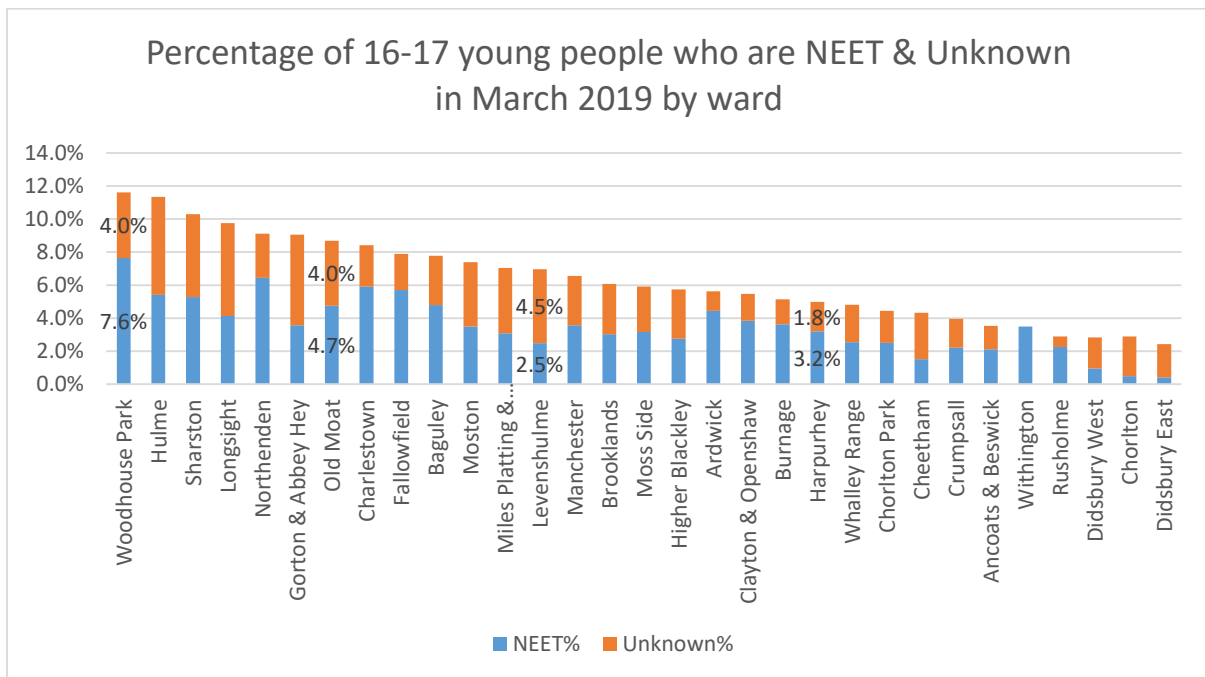
Figure 11: Percentage of young people who are NEET and Unknown aged 16-17 (academic age), March 2018-March 2019



Source: CCIS Data Governance Team, MCC (2019)

A breakdown by ward shows great variation within Manchester wards (Figure 5)

Figure 12: Percentage of young people in Manchester who are NEET & Unknown by ward, March 2019



Source: CCIS Data Governance Team, MCC (2019)

Based on the data for March 2019, the wards with the highest proportion of young people who are either classified as NEET or who's status is unknown were Woodhouse Park, Hulme, Sharston, Longsight and Gorton and Abbey Hey (see figure 12). In terms of NEET only, Woodhouse Park (7.6%), Northenden (6.4%) and Fallowfield (5.7%) have the highest proportion of NEET young people while Hulme (5.9%) Longsight (5.6%) and Gorton & Abbey Hey (5.5%) have the highest proportion of people whose economic activity is not known. These figures fluctuate considerably.

Table 4 compares data from September 2018, when the 'Unknown' category reaches a peak with data from March 2019. None of the top five wards in March 2019 appear among the first five top wards in September, although they still have above average combined rates for young people who are NEET/Unknown in Manchester.

Table 4: Economic activity of people age 16-17 by wards with highest rates of young people who are NEET in Manchester, comparing September 2018 to March 2019

	Cohort	Employment, Education or Training (EET)	Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	Not Known (NK)	NEET%	NK%	Comb.%	Rank
Mar-19								
Woodhouse Park	353	312	27	14	7.6%	4.0%	11.7%	1
Hulme	185	164	10	11	5.4%	5.9%	11.4%	2
Sharston	379	340	20	19	5.3%	5.0%	10.3%	3
Longsight	677	611	28	38	4.1%	5.6%	9.8%	4
Gorton & Abbey Hey	373	339	24	10	6.4%	2.7%	9.2%	5
Manchester Average	10218	391	326	4	3.6%	3.0%	6.6%	
Sep-18								
Woodhouse Park	350	274	13	63	3.7%	18.0%	21.8%	6
Hulme	183	149	5	29	2.7%	15.8%	18.6%	15
Sharston	370	294	12	64	3.2%	17.3%	20.6%	9
Longsight	675	549	11	115	1.6%	17.0%	18.7%	14
Northenden	370	294	9	67	2.4%	18.1%	20.6%	10
Manchester Average	8837	244	1656	0	2.3%	15.4%	17.7%	

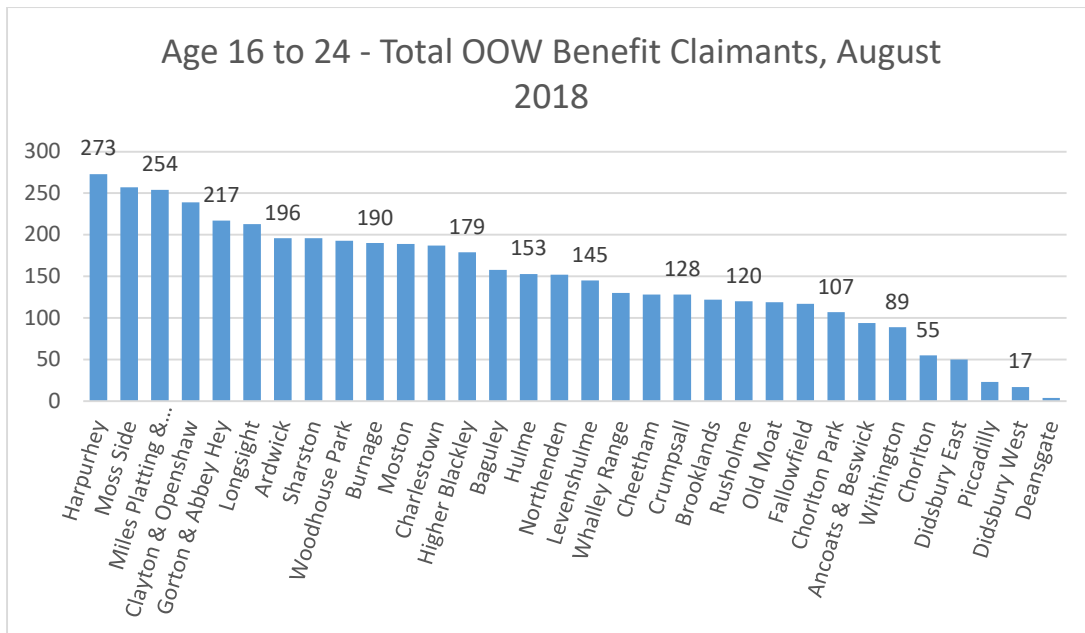
Source: CCIS Data Governance Team, MCC (2019)

4.3iv Out of work benefit claimants (16-24 year olds)

It is possible to look at out-of-work (OOW) benefit data by age to understand how many young people are in receipt of out-of-work benefits. Snapshot OOW benefit data from August 2018 on the number of young claimants (aged 16 to 24) by Manchester wards, places Harphurhey (273), Moss Side (257), Mile Platting & Newton Heath (254), Clayton & Openshaw (239), Gorton & Abbey Hey (217), Longsight (213) with the largest number of young people claiming OOW benefit.²²

Figure 13: Number of young people age 16-24 claiming Out of Work Benefit in August 2018 by ward in Manchester

²² Department for Work and Pension, DWP Stat Xplore, ONS 2017 Mid-Year Estimates



Data Source: DWP Stat Xplore, ONS 2017 Mid-Year Estimates

4.4 Education

4.4i Characteristics of school pupils

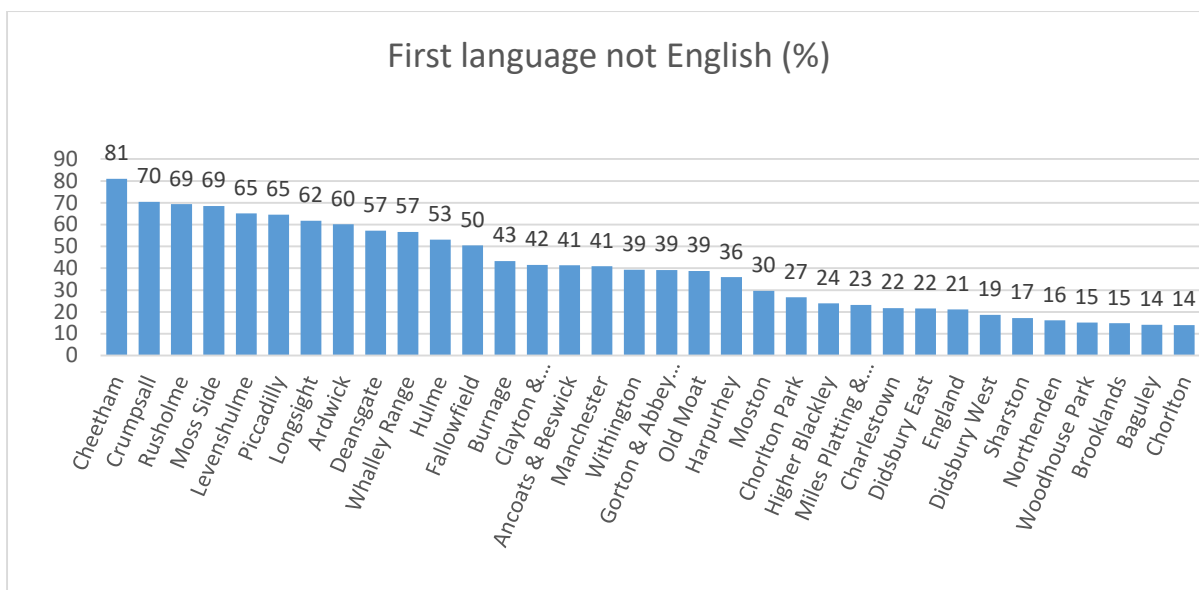
Diversity

Manchester has an ethnically diverse population. In 2018, 60.9% (52,465) of school aged children in Manchester were from a minority ethnic group.²³ This is also reflected in the proportion of school aged children whose first language is not English. In Manchester, for 2018, 40.9% of school aged children were recorded as having a language other than English, compared to the national average of 21.20%.

A comparison of wards within Manchester (figure 14) shows in one third of the wards, the percentage of pupils whose first language is not English is above 50% with Cheetham (81%), Crumpsall (70.4%), Rusholme (69.3%), Moss Side (68.5%) and Levenshulme (65.16%) representing the highest proportion. Chorlton, Baguley, Brooklands and Woodhouse Park on the other hand represent the lowest proportion of pupils whose first language is not English at 14-15%. The city centre wards of Piccadilly (64.5%) and Deansgate (57.2%) which have 62 and 49 pupils in total represent an unusual and transient population.

Figure 14: Percentage of pupils (primary/secondary school) whose first language not English by wards in Manchester, 2018

²³ Public Health England, *Manchester Child Health Profile*, March 2017

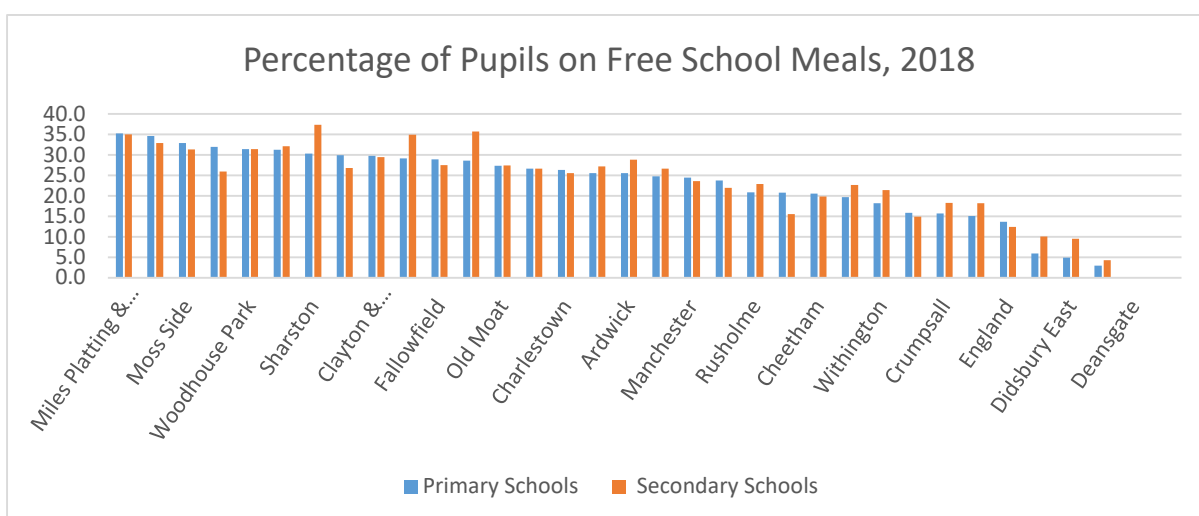


Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Free school meals

Figure 15 shows the percentage of pupils (primary/secondary school) on FSM by wards in Manchester in 2018. The overall percentage of pupils in primary and secondary school in Manchester on FSM is 24.5% for primary schools and 23.6% for secondary schools which exceeds considerably the average for England at 13.7% and 12.4% respectively. Almost two thirds of the wards in Manchester have above average rates of pupils on free school meals with Miles Platting and Newton Heath (35.3%), Baguley (32.9%) and Moss Side (31.4%) representing the top three wards for highest proportion of primary school pupils on free school meals. For secondary schools, the top three wards are Sharston (37.4%), Northenden (35.7%) and Miles Platting and Newton Heath again with 35%. Deansgate and Piccadilly have no children on free school meals.²⁴

Figure 15: Percentage of pupils (primary/secondary school) on Free School Meal by wards in Manchester, 2018



²⁴ Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

4.4ii School absence rates

School absence can be an indicator of wider disengagement from services and opportunities. Table 5 shows the change in absence comparing 2014/15 to the latest data for 2017/18. The overall absence in primary schools in Manchester for 2018 is 4.10% which is 0.1% lower than the rates for the national average of England (4.2%). This is a slight increase from 2015 where Manchester was in line with the national absence rate for primary schools at 4%.

Ward level data on school attendance for 2017/2018 shows that half of the Manchester wards are above the national average of 4.2% for primary school absence rates with Baguley (4.8%), Sharston (4.7%) and Levenshulme (4.7%) ranking at the top followed by Piccadilly and Deansgate. The latter two city centre wards have combined just over 100 pupils thus representing a relatively small and perhaps transient population (data not shown here).

Table 5: Absence rates for Manchester and England 2015 and 2018

School Absence in %	Manchester		England	
	2014/15	2017/8	2014/15	2017/8
Primary School	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Secondary School	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5
Persistence Absence in %				
Primary School	9.3	9.5	8.4	8.7
Secondary School	13.8	13.1	13.8	13.9

Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018).

For secondary schools the absence rate for Manchester has generally declined if looked at trends since 2012 which was 6.1% compared to 5.2% in 2017/18. The same applies to England, which experienced a downward trend (5.9% and 5.5% respectively) over the last 7 years. Current figures show that the overall absence rate for secondary schools in Manchester is 0.3% below the national average although the variations within wards in Manchester range from 3.3% in Didsbury West to 12.8% in Baguley.

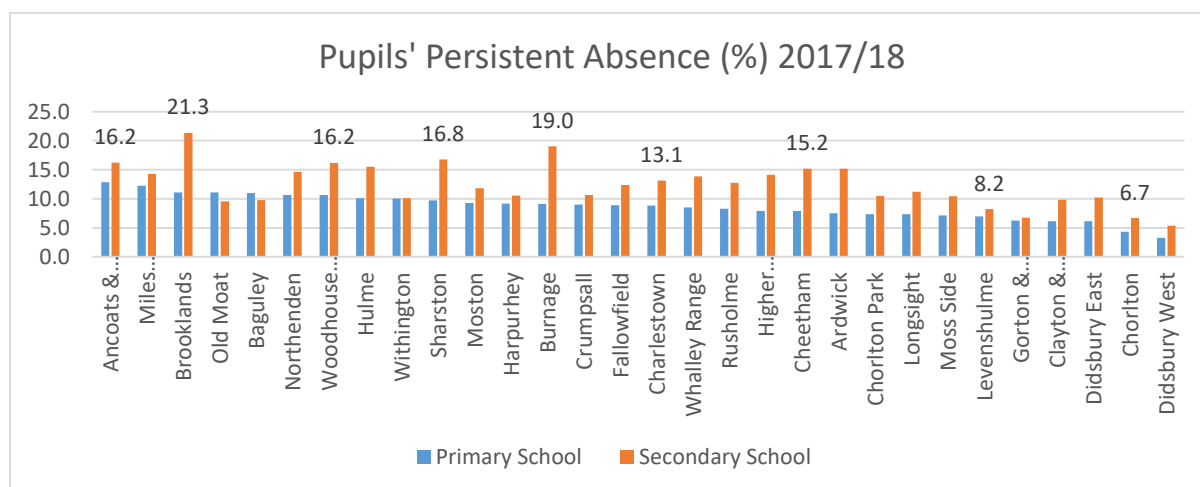
Secondary school ward level attendance data for 2017/18 shows that 12 wards have a higher overall secondary school absence rate than the Manchester average of 5.2% with Deansgate (7.5%). Miles Platting & Newton Heath (7%) and Brooklands (6.5%) representing the top three wards (data not shown here).

In comparison, persistent absence (pupils missing more than 10% of their possible sessions) in primary and secondary schools has generally increased (see table 4). For primary schools in Manchester persistence absence increased from 9.3% in 2014/15 to 9.5% in 2017/2018. This is a much higher trend than the national averages with 8.4% and 8.7% respectively.

Ward level data for Manchester, as shown in Figure 16, shows the percentage of persistent absence within primary schools ranked by highest rates for 2017/2018. Ten wards have a higher persistent absence rate than the Manchester average of 9.5% and 18 wards have a higher rate than the national average of 8.7% (Figures for Deansgate 12.5% and Piccadilly 9.76% are outliers and have been excluded from the analysis here). Ancoats & Beswick (12.8%), Miles Platting & Newton Heath (12.2%), Brooklands and Old Moat (11.1%),

Baguley (11%), Northenden (10.7%), Woodhouse Park (10.6%), Hulme (10.1%), Withington (10%) and Sharston (9.7%) have persistent absence rate above the Manchester average of 9.5%.

Figure 16: Pupils' Persistent Absence (%) 2017/18 by wards in Manchester



Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

For secondary schools the persistent absence rates are much higher (see also Figure 16). In 2015 the national average and the Manchester average rates were both at 13.8% and while the rate decreased for Manchester to 13.1% in 2018, for England the rate increased to 13.9% leading to a 0.7% percentage point gap.²⁵

Secondary school persistent absence shows over one third of wards have a higher rate of persistent absence than both the Manchester and national averages of 13.1% and 13.9% respectively. The wards with the above average rates of secondary school persistent absence are: Brooklands (21.3%), Burnage (19%), Sharston (16.8%), Ancoats & Beswick and Woodhouse Park (16.2%), Hulme (15.5%), Cheetham and Ardwick (15.2%), Northenden (14.6%), Miles Platting & Newton Heath (14.3%), Higher Blackley (14.1%), Whalley Range (13.9%), Charlestown (13.1%).

4.4iii Attainment

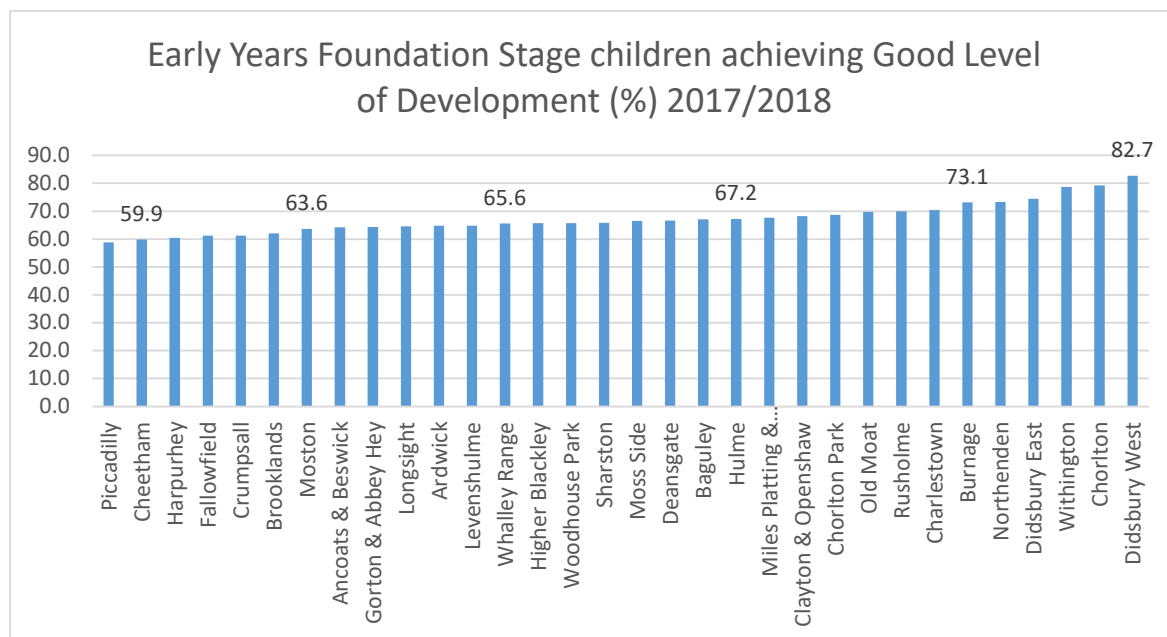
There have been significant changes to the National Curriculum and as such the assessment processes for measuring attainment at Key Stage 1 (KS1), Key Stage 2 (KS2) and Key Stage 4 (KS4) have also changed significantly. From 2016 school attainment data is now measured and presented differently making previous years' school attainment results incomparable.

Early Years Foundation Stage

Figure 17 shows the percentage of Early Years Foundation Stage children (i.e. children aged 5) achieving a 'Good Level of Development' in each Manchester ward. At 67%, the overall rate for Manchester is below the national figure for England which stands at 72%. The lowest achieving wards are Piccadilly 58.8%), Cheetham (59.9%), Harpurhey (60.4%), Fallowfield (61.2%) and Crumpsall (61.2%) which apart from Harpurhey also have an above average proportion of children whose first language is not English.

²⁵ Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Figure 17: Pupils Performance - Early Years Foundation Stage children achieving Good Level of Development (%), 2017/2018



Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Key Stage 2

The new key performance measure at KS2 is the percentage of pupils who achieve the expected standard in combined reading, writing and maths. In 2018, 62.2% of pupils in Manchester met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined at KS2. This is 3% above the results for 2017 but widens the gap with the national average of 64% to 1.8%. The percentage of pupils in Manchester achieving the expected standard are below national in all areas except GPS (grammar, punctuation and spelling) which is the same. Reading and writing are below by 3% and maths has fallen to a 1% gap from no gap in 2017. Two thirds of the wards in Manchester fall below the national average of 64% with 38.3 % in Cheetham and around 52% in Northenden, Longsight and Baguley. This is still considerably lower than the Manchester average of 62% (data not shown here).²⁶

Attainment 8 performance:

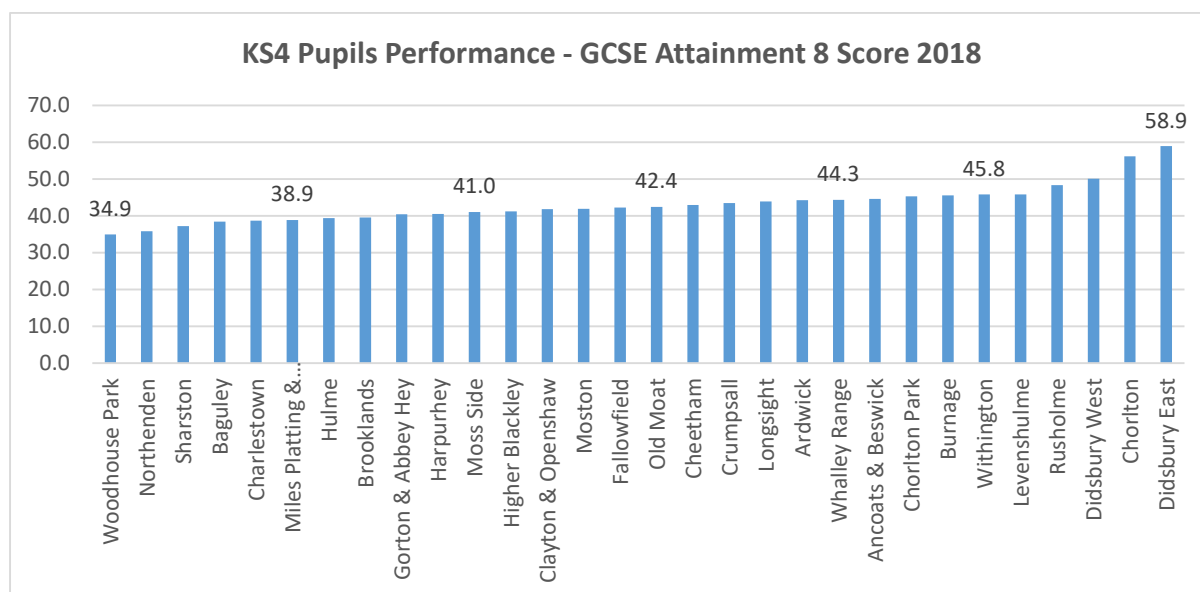
At KS4 the 5 A*-C GCSE attainment results are no longer being used as a performance measure. This has now been replaced by a measure called 'Attainment 8' which is based on the scores from 8 eligible subjects including Maths, English, sciences, languages and humanities as well as other subjects on the DfE approved list.

Overall the Attainment 8 scores²⁷ have gone down nationally as well as in Manchester. The national score decreased from 48.5% in 2016/2017 to 44.5% in 2017/2018. For Manchester the scores decreased from 47.1% to 43.2% in 2017/18. Figure 11 shows the percentage of Attainment 8 scores as percentage of pupils by wards in Manchester for 2017/2018.

²⁶ Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

²⁷ Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores are based on pupils' results across eight subjects with a double weighting for English and Mathematics. In 2017 the methodology for calculating Attainment 8 moved to a new system. Attainment 8 provides a point score for the school that is essentially the student average point score across eight subjects.

Figure 18: Key Stage 4 pupils' performance- GCSE Attainment 8 by Manchester wards, 2018



Source: Manchester City Council, MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence, PRI (2018)

Table 6 shows the breakdown on KS4 Attainment 8 scores for Manchester and England. The findings by gender and free school meal status are summarised below. There is further analysis of attainment among SEND children and child with EHC plans under 'Marginalised groups'.

Table 6: Pupils Performance - GCSE Attainment 8 Score 2018, by subgroups

	Manchester	England	Difference
<i>All</i>	43.2	44.5	-1.3
Boys	40.3	41.5	-1.2
Girls	46.2	49.4	-3.2
FSM	34.7	48.3	-13.6
Non FSM	46	48.3	-2.3
Disadvantaged	39.3	50.1	-10.8
Non Disadvantaged	48.5	50.1	-1.6
SEN support	25.5	44.5	-19
EHC Plan	12.1	44.5	-32.4
No SEN	46.5	49.8	-3.3
EAL	46.2	44.5	1.7
Non EAL	41.2	44.5	-3.3

Source: MCC (March 2019), Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee, [Appendices to Attainment Scrutiny Report February 2019](#)

Gender and Attainment 8

The Manchester Attainment 8 score for boys of 40.3% was significantly below the Manchester Attainment 8 for girls of 46.2%. These are both lower than the national average

with 41.5% and 49.4 respectively. This shows that girls are continuing with the trend of outperforming boys locally and nationally.

Free School Meal and Attainment 8

The Manchester Attainment 8 score for pupils' eligible for FSM although significantly below the national comparator for all pupils, was slightly above the Attainment 8 score of those pupils eligible for FSM nationally. Manchester FSM's attainment 8 score was 34.7 compared to an Attainment 8 score of 34.4 for pupils eligible for FSM nationally.

The Manchester Attainment 8 score for pupils not eligible for FSM was below those pupils not eligible for FSM nationally. Manchester non FSM pupils' attainment 8 score was 46 compared to a national Attainment 8 score of 48.3.

4.5 Health

4.5i Mental health and wellbeing

Mental health affects all aspects of a child's development including their cognitive abilities, their social skills as well their emotional health and wellbeing. Children from low-income families are four times more likely to experience mental health problems than children from higher-income families.²⁸ With good mental health children and young people do better in every way. They enjoy their childhoods, are able to deal with stress and difficult times, are able to learn better, do better at school and enjoy friendships and new experiences.

In terms of prevalence of mental health issues across Manchester, in 2017/18 the rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions amongst young people aged between 0-17 in Manchester was 75.9 per 100,000, which is lower than the national average of 84.7. The trends for Manchester have improved from previous years. In 2015/16 the number of hospital admissions for mental health conditions amongst young people was 94, which was higher than the national average of 85.9.

Similarly, the rates for hospital admissions as a result of self-harm among young people age 16-24 in Manchester is 294.4 compared to the national average of 421.2. Again, Manchester has lower rates than the average national rates. Yet, this statistic is only one indicator for mental health.

There is a significant treatment gap for children and young people with mental health problems. It is estimated that less than 25% - 35% of those with a diagnosable mental health condition accessed support. In England, over half of all mental ill health starts before the age of 14 years and 75% has developed by the age of 18, with boys being more likely to have mental health issues than girls. However, there is also emerging evidence of a rising need in some groups such as increasing rates of young women with emotional problems and young people presenting with self-harm.²⁹

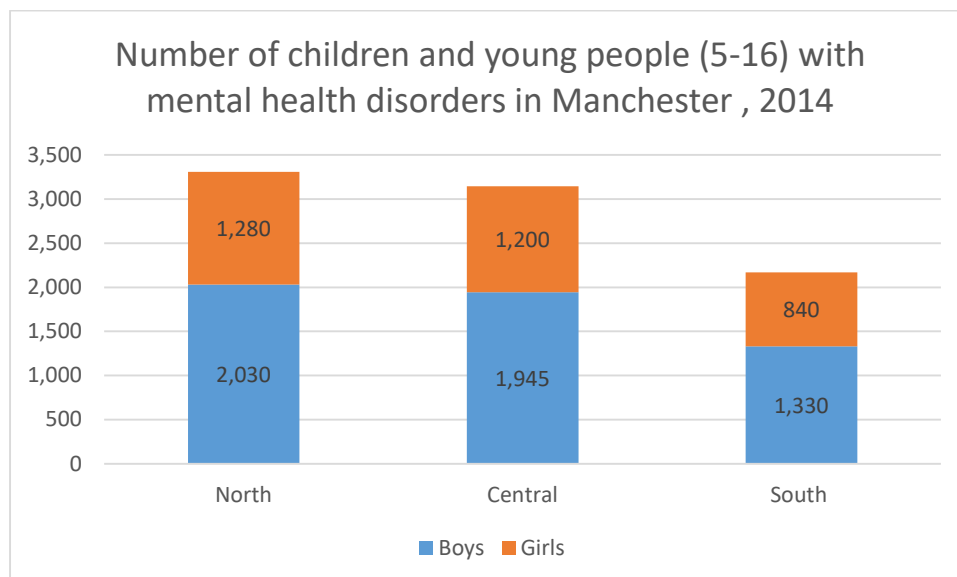
The most common mental health issues affecting children and young people are conduct disorders (behaviour may include stealing, fighting, vandalism and harming people or animals), anxiety, depression, hyperkinetic disorder (severe ADHD), and eating disorders.

²⁸ Elliott, I. (June 2016) Poverty and Mental Health: A review to inform the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Anti-Poverty Strategy. London: Mental Health Foundation.

²⁹ MCC (2016) [Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015/16](#). Children and Young People JSNA - Mental health, and emotional health and wellbeing.

Figure 19 gives the prevalence rates of children and young people (5-16) with mental health disorders in Manchester by age group and sex for each Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) area using GP registered populations (October 2014)³⁰.

Figure 19: Number of children and young people (5-16) with mental health disorders in Manchester.



Source: CCG population estimates aggregated from GP populations (2014) (Green et al 2004)

Prevalence rates are based on ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders with strict impairment criteria – a disorder causing distress to the child or having a considerable impact on the child’s day to day life. Prevalence varies by age and sex, with boys more likely (11.4%) to have experienced or be experiencing a mental health problem than girls (7.8%). Children aged 11 to 16 years olds are also more likely (11.5%) than 5 to 10 year olds (7.7%) to experience mental health problems.³¹

Self-Harm

In recent years, after a period of increase, the hospital admission rates for young people age 10-24 as a result of self-harm has been decreasing. In Manchester the admission rate went down from 369 in 2015/2016 to 294.4 in 2017/2018, which is significantly better than the national average of 430.5 and 421.2 per 100,000.³²

4.5ii Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is a complex issue. While it is strongly associated with deprivation and social exclusion, other issues can mean that some young people are at more risk - these include personal circumstances, social circumstances and risky behaviours. The evidence base that has developed since the launch of the national Strategy in 1999, means the

³⁰ This takes into account patients who live outside Manchester but won't take into account those who live in Manchester but are with GP's outside the city.

³¹ MCC (2016) [Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015/16](#). Children and Young People JSNA - Mental health, and emotional health and wellbeing.

³² All health related data in this section are downloaded from the Public Health England's website: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/> Public Health England, Public Health Profiles: Child and Maternal Health; Child Health Indicators, March 2019.

factors that contribute to increased risk are better understood and provide a compelling case for both targeted and universal teenage pregnancy prevention provision for all young people.

Manchester has had historically high rates of teenage pregnancy, data shows that the under 18 conception rate peaked at 71.9 per 1,000 (15-17 year old female population) in 2005. The 2015 data shows the under 18 conception rate to be 28.8 per 1,000. This is still high compared to 24.7 for the North West and 20.8 for England. The data also shows that we are maintaining a downward trend for the city as a whole, but it should be noted that the 2012-2014 ward level data shows that there is wide variation across Manchester wards, ranging from a low of 7.8 to a high of 71.1. Since then there has been a decline and the latest figures for 2017 shows that the under 18s conception rate has declined to 23.5 per 1,000 in Manchester and to 32.9 in England³³.

As the under 18 conception rate has fallen the city has seen a reduction in the number of live births to young parents. In 2005 when the rate peaked at 73.9 (per 1,000), 355 (60%) of the conceptions resulted in a live birth. In 2017 the teenage conception rate declined to 23.5 per 1,000, however this is still higher than the national rate of 17.8. It should be noted that these figures don't tell us the number of young parents in the city, but are an indication that the number has definitely fallen.³⁴

Like all parents, teenage mothers and young fathers want to do the best for their children and some manage very well; but for many their health, education and economic outcomes are disproportionately poor which affects their life chances and that of their children. Teenage mothers have higher rates of poorer mental health for up to three years after giving birth and are more likely to report feeling isolated. Children of teenage mothers are more likely to experience poverty.

4.5iii Young People's Sexual Health

Young people are at greater risk of sexual ill health than older adults. Data shows that there are high rates of diagnosis of the most common STIs in the under 25 population and that Manchester still has a high rate of under 18 conceptions. Young people are less experienced at negotiating safer sex and less practised at using condoms and reliable methods of contraception. It is also the case that young people tend to have a higher turnover of sexual partners and therefore, are at heightened risk of exposure to STIs and unintended pregnancy.

In Manchester, 165 young people aged 15 - 24 were diagnosed with syphilis which represents a rate of 30.2 per 100,000 compared to 13.1 in England. Gonorrhoea cases reached 1,237 raising the rate to 226.8 in Manchester compared to the national rate of 98.5. Data from 2014 shows that young people aged 15-24 accounted for almost two thirds (64% / 2,117) of cases of chlamydia, around half of the new cases of genital warts (52% / 573 of 1,078) and genital herpes (49%/220 of 448) diagnosed to residents in the city in 2014.³⁵

4.5iv Smoking, alcohol and substance misuse

Smoking is the primary cause of preventable morbidity and premature death in England, and alcohol misuse is the third-greatest contributor to ill health, after smoking and raised blood pressure.³⁶ These compound existing health inequalities in the city, and particularly impact on more deprived areas.

³³ Public Health England, Child Health Profile, March 2019.

³⁴ Public Health England, Child Health Profile, March 2019.

³⁵ Public Health England, [Sexual and Reproductive Health](#), March 2019.

³⁶ See for example: Peto, R et al. (2012). Mortality from smoking in developed countries 1950-2010. University of Oxford. UK: pp.512-523. Available at (pdf) 2 Parkin, DM (2011). Tobacco-attributable cancer burden in the UK in 2010. Br J Cancer 2011;

Reductions in overall prevalence of substance misuse amongst young people are encouraging; however, it remains a concern due to the detrimental effect it can have on physical, mental and sexual health, educational attainment, employment opportunities, safety, and general well-being for those young people who do smoke, drink and/or use drugs.

Of particular and continuing concern is the link between substance misuse and other vulnerabilities. Evidence suggests that a number of risk factors (or vulnerabilities) increase the likelihood of young people using drugs, alcohol or tobacco. The more risk factors young people have the more likely they are to misuse substances. Risk factors include; experiencing abuse and neglect, truanting from school, offending, early sexual activity, anti-social behaviour and being exposed to parental substance misuse. There are also links between substance misuse and young people's mental health or behaviour problems, homelessness, and sexual exploitation.

Local authority-level data on young people's smoking, drinking and drug use is collected through the 'What About YOUth (WAY) study, which is funded by the Department of Health.³⁷

Smoking prevalence data from the WAY study (2015), showed that 8.9% of 15 year olds in Manchester report being current smokers, compared to 8.2% in England and 8.0% in the North West. Of these, 5.6% of 15 year olds report being regular smokers, compared to 5.5% in England and the North West. 3.2% report being occasional smokers, compared to 2.7% in England and 2.5% in the North West. 23.9% of 15 year olds report trying e-cigarettes, compared to 18.4% in England and 24.5% in the North West.

WAY survey data for alcohol use by young people in Manchester shows that 43.8% of young people report having ever had an alcoholic drink, compared to 64.3% in the North West and 62.4% in England. 10.4% of young people report being drunk in the last 4 weeks compared to 15.8% in the North West and 14.6% in England.

According to the WAY survey, 12.7% of young people in Manchester report having ever tried cannabis, compared to 10.7% in England. 6.1% of young people report taking cannabis in the last month, compared to 4.6% in England. 1.0% of young people report taking other drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last month, compared to 0.9% in England.

Data on hospital admissions for alcohol and substance misuse as shown in the Child Health Profile for Manchester state that between 2015/16 and 2017/18, the rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for under 18s was 41 per 100,000 population, compared to 32.9 per 100,000 for England representing a downward trend from previous years.

For the same period, the rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for 15-24 year olds was 81.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 87.9 per 100,000 for England, which again represents a downward trend from previous years.³⁸

4.5v Obesity

Physical activity is crucial in attaining and maintaining a healthy weight, reduces the risks of developing chronic illnesses and has a positive impact on mental health. Numerous reports on sport and active lifestyles in Manchester show a greater understanding that active

105(S2):S6-S13

³⁷ What About Youth Study, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015, <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-and-wellbeing-of-15-year-olds-in-england/main-findings---2014>

³⁸ Public Health England, Child Health Profile, March 2019.

children and young people are more likely to have better educational outputs and lifestyle choices.

Obesity among 2–10 year olds rose from 10% in 1995 to around 13% in 2010-2012 according to Health Survey for England (HSE) figures. There are growing indications that the previous upwards trend in child obesity may now be flattening out. Yet, there is stark variation between age groups. In Manchester in 2013/14 the percentage of obese children in Reception and Year 6 was higher than the national average, with 11.7% of children at Reception being classified as obese, and at Year 6 this rose to 25%. Recent data from 2017/2018 demonstrate a slight increase in obesity from previous years, to 12% for Reception year in Manchester, and at year 6 to 26.3%. The figures for England on the other hand are 9.5% and 20.1% respectively, suggesting that Manchester lags behind the national average in terms of child obesity.³⁹

4.6 Access to library and leisure services

This section reviews ward level data about access to library and leisure centre services in Manchester. This may be used as a proxy to understand the extent to which children and young people in different parts of the city are accessing services that promote learning and physical and mental wellbeing. It has not been within the scope of this report to identify broader engagement and participation data, and much of this data is limited in geographical reach. However, a separate analysis of engagement and participation data among children and young people in Manchester would enhance the data presented in this needs analysis.

4.6i Accessing library services Young people aged 19-25 predominantly use the Manchester Central Library (43.8%) and use the online service (9.4%), but for young people and children under 18 local libraries play a more crucial role. The most frequently used libraries are Central Library (15.9%), followed by Longsight (7.6%), Arcadia in Levenshulme (7.6%), Abraham Moss in Crumpsall (7.55) and online (7.4%). At the bottom of the rank are Northenden, Miles Platting, Barlow Moor in Chorlton, and Miles Platting which have a usage of 1% of the total library visits when items were borrowed.

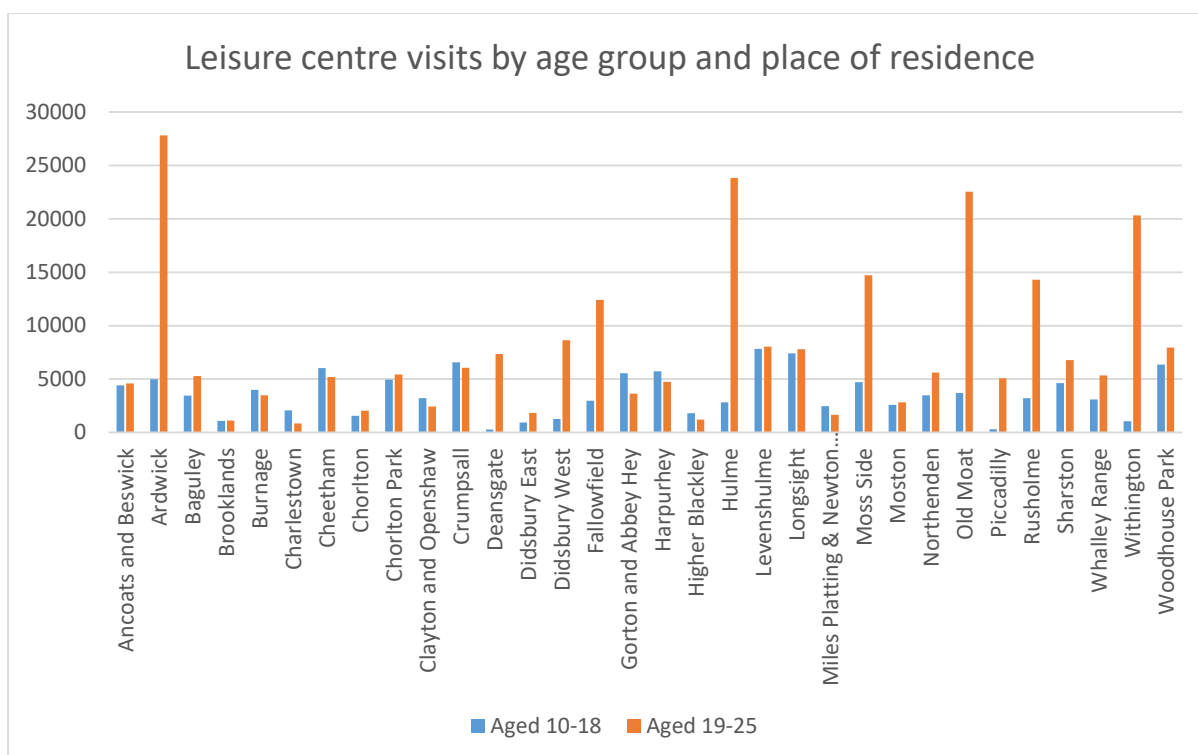
NB. Figures above are a snapshot based on data from Q2 2017-18 and Q2 2018-19).

4.6ii Accessing leisure services

Figure 21 shows leisure centre visits by age group and by ward of residency. The highest incidences of leisure centre visits are by young people aged 19 to 25 from Ardwick, Hulme, Old Moat and Withington wards. The figures vary considerably, reflecting the demographics of each area and the proximity of leisure centres to where young people live. More detailed analysis is needed to understand the way in which children and young people access and interact with leisure services.

Figure 21: Leisure centre visits by age group and place of residence

³⁹ Public Health England, Child Health Profile, March 2019.



Source: Manchester City Council 2016

4.7 Anti-social behaviour, crime and youth offending

This section looks at the experiences of children and young in Manchester in respect of the criminal justice system, crime and anti-social behaviour. There is evidence of a relationship between household income and the likelihood of children growing up to commit criminal acts and of being the victim of crime that suggests living in poverty makes offending and being the victim of a property or violent crime much more likely.⁴⁰ For example, the chance of children going on to be convicted of violence is almost halved if their family moves from the poorest 20% of society to the next 20% bracket.⁴¹

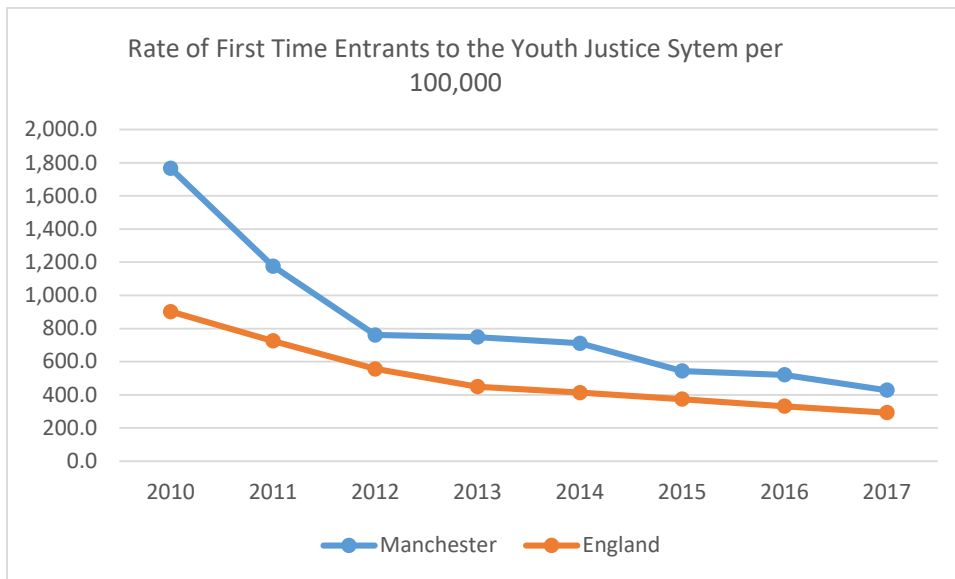
In Manchester, data over time from the Youth Justice Board shows that the rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system for children age 10-17 has decreased in the city as well as nationally. However, the rates per 100,000 for Manchester have been considerably higher compared to the average in the North West and the national average. The latest figure for Manchester from 2017 shows that the rate of first time entrant to the youth justice system at 427.9 compared to 292.5 in England. This is down from a rate of 520.8 per 100,000 for Manchester from previous year and 331 for England. The number of first time entrants in 2017 was 195, with a downwards trend from 230, 236, 307 in 2016, 2015, 2014 respectively.⁴²

⁴⁰ Kingston, S. and Webster, C., 2015. The most 'undeserving' of all? How poverty drives young men to victimisation and crime. *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, 23(3), pp.215-227.

⁴¹ Mok, P.L., Antonsen, S., Pedersen, C.B., Carr, M.J., Kapur, N., Nazroo, J. and Webb, R.T., 2018. Family income inequalities and trajectories through childhood and self-harm and violence in young adults: a population-based, nested case-control study. *The Lancet Public Health*, 3(10), pp.e498-e507.

⁴² Public Health England, [Child Health Profile](#), March 2019.

Figure 22 The rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System per 100,000, 2017/2018.

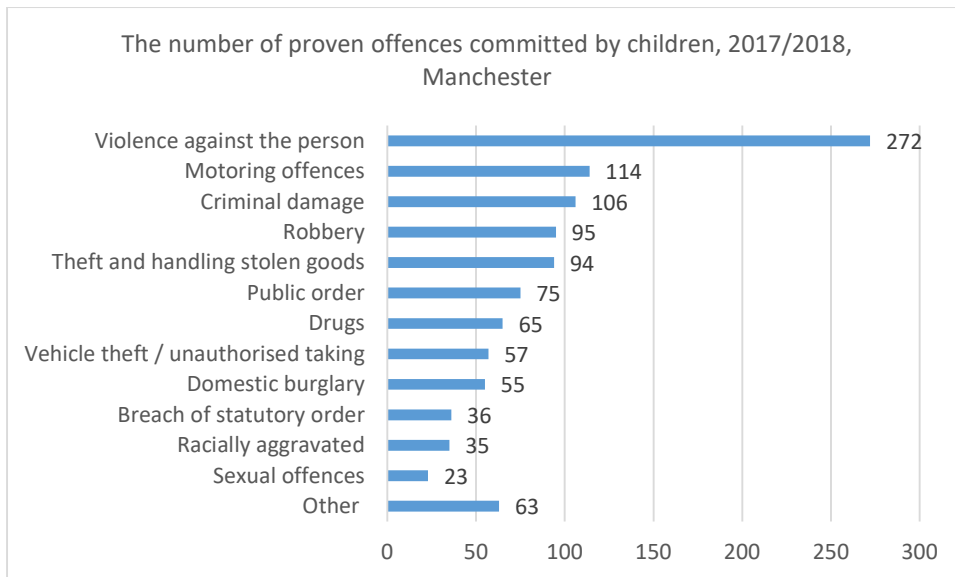


Source: Public Health England, [Child Health Profile](#), March 2019.

The most common type of offence children in Manchester age 10-17 have committed in 2017/18 is violence against the person constituting 25% of the proven offences (see figure 23). This is followed by motoring offences (10.5%), criminal damage and robbery (9.7%), and theft and handling stolen goods (8.6%). Racially aggravated offences count for 3.2% of the proven offences and sexual offences for 2.1%. Data broken down by ethnicity, age and gender recorded at time of caution or sentencing, shows that the most common demographic groups are male White age 15-17, followed by BAME male aged 15-17. This remains the case for previous years as well.⁴³

Figure 23: The number of proven offences committed by children, 2017/2018, Manchester

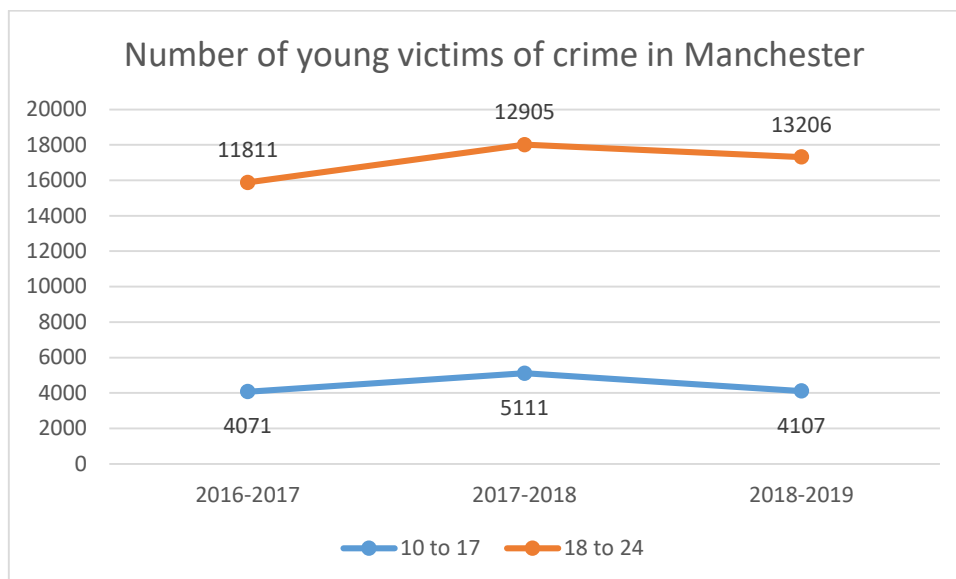
⁴³ Ministry of Justice and Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (2019) [Youth Justice statistics: 2017 to 2018](#).



Source: Ministry of Justice and Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (2019) [Youth Justice statistics: 2017 to 2018](#).

The number of young victims of crime in Manchester has increased over the last three years, with around 1,400 more 18-24 year old victims of crime in 2018/19 compared to 2016/17. The number of 10-17 year old victims of crime increased considerably between 2016/17 and 2017/18, but fell back again between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

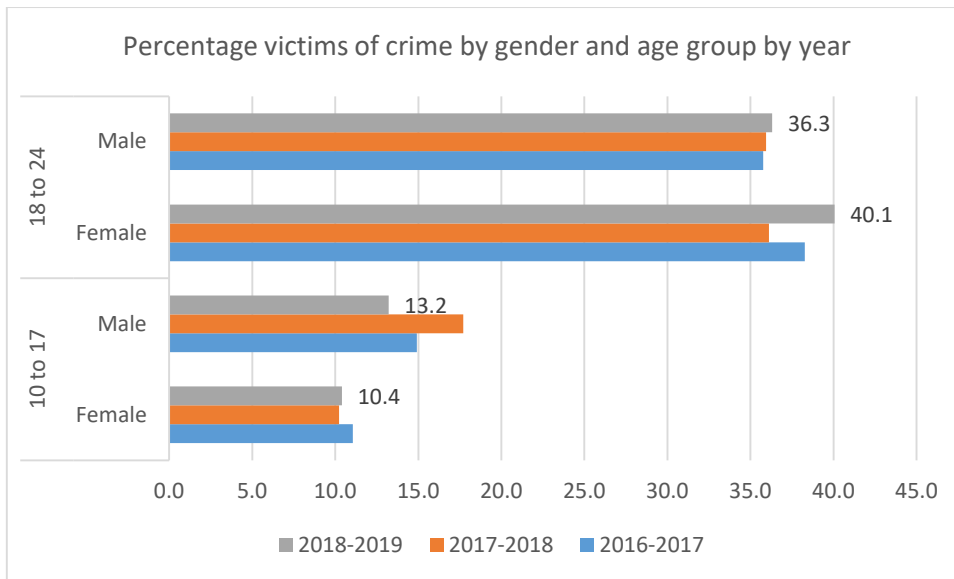
Figure 24: Number of young victims of crime in Manchester



Source: Greater Manchester Police.

Figure 25 shows little variation in the risk of being a victim of crime. However, there is a slightly higher risk for males aged 10-17 of being a victim of crime compared to females of the same age group. For young people aged 18-24, this is reversed with females being a greater risk than their male counterparts.

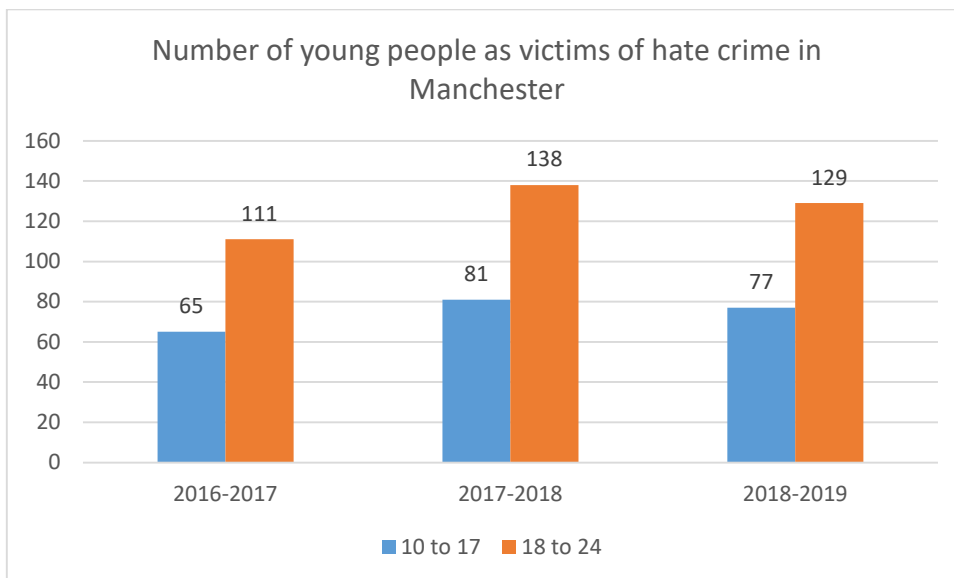
Figure 25: Percentage victims of crime by gender and age group by year



Source: Greater Manchester Police (2019)

Across the UK there has been an increase in the incidents of hate crime in recent years. Among young people in Manchester, the number of reported cases is low compared to the population size as a whole. Data for the last three years does show that the number of victims of hate crimes in Manchester was higher in each of 2017/18 and 2018/19 than in 2016/17 and that this was true for those aged 10-17 as well as those ages 18-24.

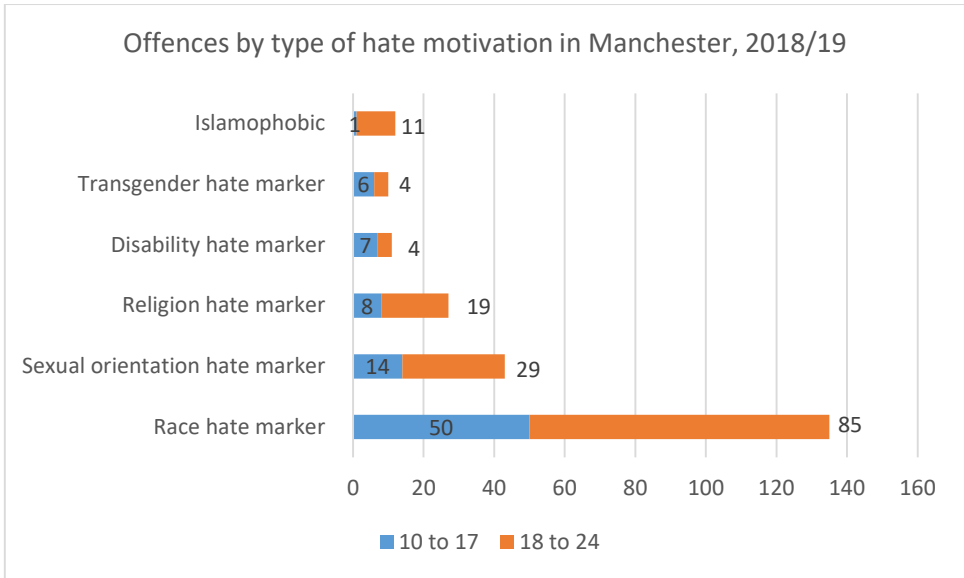
Figure 26: Number of young people as victims of hate crime in Manchester 2016-2019



Source: Greater Manchester Police (2019)

Hate crimes are reported against a range of 'hate markers'. Figure 27 shows the number of offences against each hate motivation market. Race hate accounted for well over half of the hate crime against 10-17 and 18-24 year olds in Manchester in 2018/19.

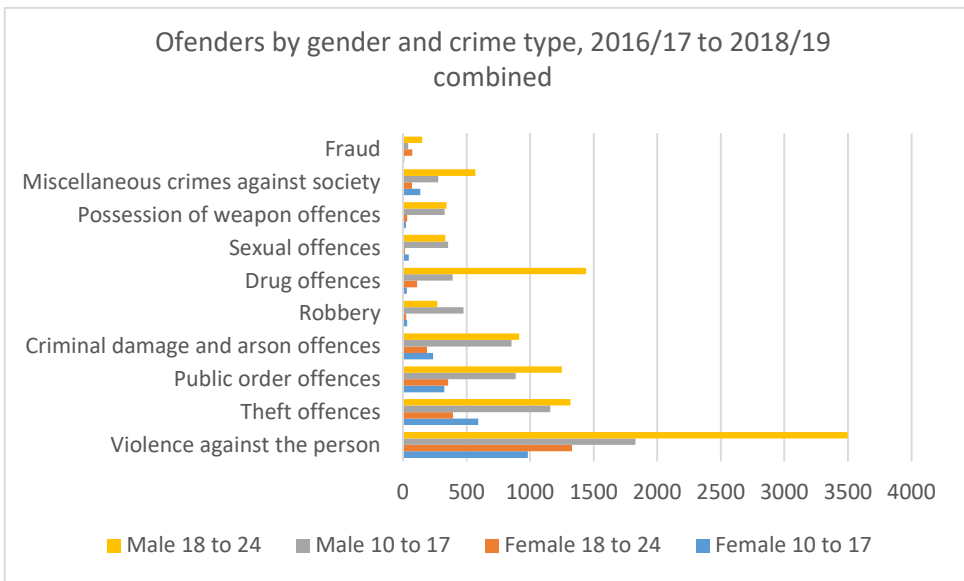
Figure 27: Hate crimes against young people in Manchester by type



Source: Greater Manchester Police (2019)

Figure 28 shows offenders by crime for males and females aged 10-17 and 18-24. For all groups, 'violence against the person' is the large crime type for each group.

Figure 28: Young people linked to crime as offenders by gender and crime type, 2016/17 to 2018/19 combined



Source: Greater Manchester Police (2019)

Part five: Marginalised children and young people

Certain groups of children and young people are at greater risk of poor outcomes. This includes Looked after children, LGBT+ young people, children with special educational needs and young carers. Young Manchester can ensure that the barriers and challenges facing these groups of children and young can be taken into account in the design and delivery of services. This can help maximise participation rates among these groups and contribute to addressing poor health, education and other outcomes.

This section reviews some of the challenges and disadvantages facing these groups of children and young people, and analyses the prevalence of these groups in Manchester.

5.1 Looked after children

Looked after children are defined as those looked after by the local authority for one day or more. The majority of children and young people who become 'looked after' do so following experiences of abuse or neglect. Nationally this accounted for 60% of looked after children's entry into care in 2016, down from 62% in 2014 to 61% in 2015. Over the same period the proportion of children and young people in need due to absent parenting has risen from 5% in 2014 to 7% in 2016 reflecting the rise in unaccompanied asylum seekers.⁴⁴

Looked after children have statistically poorer health and education outcomes. This is partly due to difficult early experiences of neglect, poverty, abuse, prenatal exposure to drugs and alcohol and parental mental health difficulties. Difficulties in early life mean that looked after children are more vulnerable to high risk behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and substance misuse. They are also at greater risk of teenage pregnancies and more likely to be vulnerable to child sexual exploitation.⁴⁵

In terms of mental health and emotional wellbeing, looked after children are four times more likely to have a mental disorder than children who live with their birth parents.⁴⁶

Figure 29 shows the rates of looked after children for Manchester and England from 2014-2018. Manchester has a high number of looked after children (104 per 10,000) compared to the national average (64 per 10,000) in March 2018. Although the total number of looked after children has reduced in Manchester, from 1,381 in March 2014 to 1,257 in 2018, Manchester still ranks very highly within the Local Authorities in England. In 2018 it was ranked as the top 14th Local Authorities in England with Blackburn having the highest rate of looked after children at 185 per 10,000.⁴⁷

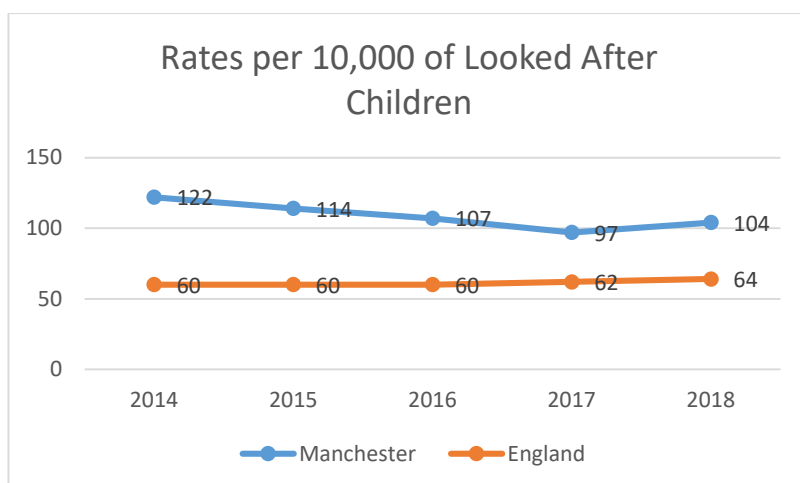
Figure 29: Proportion of Looked After Children in Manchester and England, 2014-2018

⁴⁴ Department for Education statistics sourced from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-looked-after-children>

⁴⁵ For further discussion see Department for Education statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2018>

⁴⁶ For further discussion see: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/children-and-families-at-risk/looked-after-children/>

⁴⁷ DfE (2018) Children looked after in England including adoption, (Years ending March 2014-2018).



Source: DfE (2018) *Children Looked After in England including adoption, (Years ending March 2014-2018)*.

More detailed analysis of Manchester's looked after children shows that at the end of March 2016:

- The gender split in the looked after population in Manchester is 56% male and female 44% which is the same as the national average.
- At the end of March 2016, 302 looked after children aged 5 to 9, representing 24% of looked after children in Manchester is slightly higher than the national average at 21%. 497 children and young people aged 10 to 15, representing 40% of looked after children in Manchester is slightly higher than the national average at 38%. 241 young people aged 16 and over, representing 20% of looked after children in Manchester is slightly lower than the national average of 22%.
- 60% of the looked after population in Manchester are aged 10 or older which is lower than the national average of 62%.
- In relation to ethnicity, 61% of the looked after population in Manchester is White British, 18% is mixed race, 14% is Black or Black British, 5% are Asian or Asian British and 2% are categorised as other. This compares to the makeup of the whole population of 0 to 17 year olds in Manchester which is 51% White British, 22% Asian or Asian British, 13% Black British, 10% mixed race and 4% categorised as other. The figures indicate an under-representation of children of Asian heritage in the looked after population, with 5% compared to the 22% that make up the whole population, and an over-representation of mixed race children, with those children making up 18% of the looked after population but just 10% of the general population.
- Abuse and neglect is the biggest recorded cause for children admitted to care, although this has reduced from 58% in 2014/15 to 46% in March 2016, which is significantly lower than the national average of 60%.
- In Manchester, young people accessing substance misuse services are more likely to be a looked after child (21%, compared to 10% nationally)
- As of 31st March 2016 there were 35 looked after children on the Youth Offending Service caseload, which equates to 4.7% of 738 looked after children over the age of criminal responsibility.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Manchester City Council, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

5.2 Special educational needs and disability (SEND) and Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans

In September 2014, the special educational needs and disability (SEND) reforms came into effect as part of the Children and Families Act 2014. From 1 September 2014, any children or young people who are newly referred to a local authority for assessment are considered under the new Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan assessment process. According to figures released by the Department of Education (2019) there were 354,000 children and young people with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans maintained by local authorities in England as at January 2019.⁴⁹ This is an increase of 34,200 (11%) from 2018. This is driven by increases across all age groups, with largest percentage increases in the 0-5 (13%) and 20-25 age groups (32%).

The total number of children and young people with statements of SEN or EHC plans has increased each year since 2010. In Manchester, the number of children and young people with EHC plans maintained by Manchester City Council was 4,163. This is an increase of 11.7% (487) since 2018.

Table 8 gives an overview of SEND information for Manchester and the North West for the academic year 2018/2019. In Manchester 12.6% of pupils have a statutory plan of SEN (statement or EHC plan) or are receiving SEN support (previously school action and school action plus). This is very similar to the average of 12.5% across all local authorities in North West. With respect to SEN support the proportion for Manchester is 16.0%, compared to an average of 15.7% for the North West (see table 8).

Table 8: Manchester SEND compared with the North West

Children with SEND, all schools, 2018/2019 academic year	Manchester	North West
Pupils with a statutory plan of SEN (statement or EHC plan) or receiving SEN support	12.6%	12.5%
SEN support (previously school action and school action plus) (All schools)	16.0%	15.7%
Looked After Children (2017/18)		
Looked After Children with SEN support	28.9%	29.0%
Looked After Children with a statement of SEN or EHC plan	24.7%	23.2%
Children in Need (2017/2018)		
Children in Need on SEN support	27.4%	26.0%
Children in Need with a statement of SEN or EHC plan	17.5%	18.1%
Children in need with a disability	5.9%	10.7%

Source: DfE (2019) Local Area SEND Report England. DfE SEND Research

For the academic year 2017/2018, in Manchester the proportion of Looked after children who are on SEN support is 28.9% and those with an statement of SEN or EHC plan is 24.7% compared to 29% and 23.2% respectively in all local authorities in North West.

In Manchester, 27.4% of children in need are on SEN support and 17.5% of children in need have a statement of SEN or EHC plan. In the North West, 26.0% of Children in Need are on SEN support and 18.1% have a statement of SEN or EHC plan.

⁴⁹Department of Education (2019) Statements of SEN and EHC plans: England, 2019

In Manchester, 5.9% of school-age children in need have a disability, compared to 10.7% in all local authorities in North West (as shown in table 8).⁵⁰

Attainment of SEND pupils at KS2

At KS2, 8% of pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans and 27% of pupils on SEN support in Manchester achieve at least the expected level in reading, writing and maths. This compares to a North West average of 8% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 24% for pupils on SEN support. In comparison, the attainment for children with no SEN stands at 72% in Manchester and 75% in the North West.

Attainment of SEND pupils at KS4

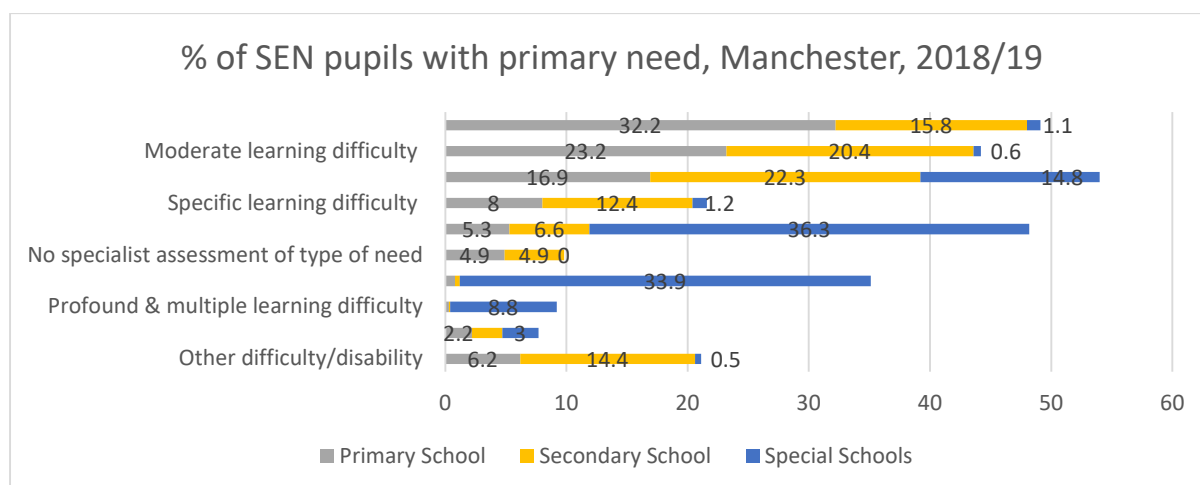
At KS4, 5.9% of pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans and 10.8% of pupils on SEN support in Manchester achieve grades 9-5 in English and maths. This compares to the all local authorities in North West average of 4.5% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 14.2% for pupils on SEN support. For comparison, of pupils with no SEN, 39.6% in Manchester and 44.1% in North West achieve grades 9-5 in English and maths at KS4 (see Table 9).

The Attainment 8 score for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans was 12.1 score and 25.5 score of pupils on SEN support in Manchester. This compares to North West average of 12.8% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 30.7% for pupils on SEN support. For comparison, the Attainment 8 score of pupils with no SEN was 46.5 score in Manchester and 48.0% in the North West (see Table 9).

Primary Need

A child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for them. All pupils with SEN have an assessment of their primary need. Figure 30 shows the breakdown of need in Manchester by primary, secondary and special school, ranked by prevalence.

Figure 30: Percentage of SEN pupils with primary need, Manchester, 2018/19 (academic year)



⁵⁰ DfE (2019) [Local Area SEND Report England](#). DfE SEND Research.

Source: *DfE Local Area SEND Report England. DfE SEND Research.*

The data shows that speech, language and communication needs are the most common form of SEN within primary school pupils (32.2%) followed by moderate learning difficulties (23.2%) and social, emotional and mental health (16.9%). At secondary school however, the greatest proportion of pupils with SEN are those who have social, emotional and mental health needs (22.3%). Speech, language and communications need on the other hand decreases at secondary school to 15.8% but still remains the third most common form of SEN. For special schools on the other hand, pupils with autistics spectrum disorder (36.3%) and severe learning difficulty (33.9%) are by far the most common form of SEN, followed by social, emotional and mental health (14.8%) which highlights the prevalence of social, emotional and mental health SEN among school age children across all schools.

5.3 LGBT+ young people

Manchester has an active LGBT+ community. The LGBT+ population of Manchester is estimated at around 40,000 people.⁵¹ While research on the experiences of the LGBT+ community has improved, the available data is often geographically limited, with small sample size and inconsistent use of measures to capture changes over time and between local authorities. However, of the available studies, a persistent trend can be observed, namely the relatively high levels of discrimination, abuse and mental health issues experienced among people who identify as LGBT+.

The Youth Chances Survey (2014) was the largest study conducted among LGBT+ young people age 16-25 in England. The results of the survey are reported in the Youth Chances Integrated Report (2016) which included the survey results among 7,126 respondents of which 6,514 were LGBT+ young people (including 956 trans young people) and the remaining people were a control group of heterosexual and cis people. In addition to that, the Integrated Report also shows the findings of the survey conducted among 29 commissioners of services for young people and 52 relevant service providers across England.

The key findings from LGBT+ young people show that:

- 74% have experienced name calling
- 45% have experienced harassments or threats and intimidation
- 23% have experienced physical assault
- 29% reported experiencing domestic or familial abuse, with 36% of these people perceiving the abuse was connected to negative reactions to their LGBT+ identities
- 18% experienced sexual abuse compared to non-trans heterosexuals in the sample.
- 49% said their time at school was affected by discrimination: results of this included lower grades, missing school and having to change school
- 15% of those who had been in employment said this experience was affected by discrimination
- 88% of people who had experienced a hate crime did not report it. Of those who did report, only 10% resulted in a prosecution.

More recently, the 2017 Stonewall Report on School Report on the experiences of lesbian, gay, bi and trans young people in Britain's schools showed similar results.

- 45% of LGBT+ pupils, including 64% of trans pupils, are bullied for being LGBT+ at school.

⁵¹ MCCFM W2018 Public Intelligence (2018).

- 19% of LGBT+ pupils do not feel safe at school and 43% of LGBT+ pupils do not feel able to be themselves at school.
- 45% of LGBT+ pupils who experience bullying based on their sexual orientation or trans status never tell anyone about it, with 39% of these people saying it was because they believed teachers would not do anything about it.
- 31% of LGBT+ pupils in faith schools and 22% of LGBT+ pupils in non-faith schools say teachers never challenge homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying.
- 53% of pupils said that there isn't an adult at school that they can talk to about being LGBT+. ⁵²

In the absence of large scale data, it may be useful to assume that the local picture broadly reflects the national picture as outlined above.

Research Study into the Trans Population of Manchester (2016) suggest that trans people in Manchester are experiencing particular inequalities in relation to bullying in education, housing and homelessness, poor mental health and general wellbeing and experiencing domestic abuse.⁵³

5.4 Young carers

There are many young carers in Manchester. The definition of a young carer is taken from section 96 of the Children and Families Act 2014:

'...a person under 18 who provides or intends to provide care for another person (of any age, except where that care is provided for payment, pursuant to a contract or as voluntary work).'

Young carers often struggle to attend and achieve in education, to pursue hobbies and interests, and to have time to enjoy life with their friends.

Data from the 2011 Census indicates that there were 1,138 children aged 0-16 living in Manchester who identified themselves as providing some form of unpaid care. This is equivalent to just over 1% of the population in this age group and is similar to the average for England as a whole. Around 11% of these young carers were providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week compared to the England average of 9%.

It is thought that data on young carers underestimates the number of children with caring responsibilities with young carers remain hidden from official figures for a host of reasons. This may include family loyalty, stigma, bullying and not knowing where to go for support.⁵⁴

More up-to-date data is needed on the experiences of young carers in the city. Data from the previously commissioned young carer's service found that in 2014/15 almost half of the young carers (48%) were aged between 13 and 16. 30% were aged over 16, and just 22% were aged between 10 and 13. A further breakdown of the younger age group reveals that the majority of them (65%) were aged 13, 25% were aged 11, and just 10% were aged 10.

The same service found that 31.4% of young carers referred to the young carer's service were caring for someone with mental health needs. 22.8% of young carers were supporting someone with access and mobility due to physical support needs, and 19.7% of young

⁵² Bradlow, J; Bartram, F; Guasp, A and Jadva, V. 2017. *School Report*. Stonewall and University of Cambridge. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/the_school_report_2017.pdf

⁵³ Manchester City Council, 2016, *Research Study into the Trans Population of Manchester*

⁵⁴ See for example: <https://www.childrengsociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources-and-publications/publications-library/hidden-view>

carers were supporting someone with personal care due to physical support needs. 9.25% of young carer were caring for someone with a learning disability.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Data provided by Manchester City Council.